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For NOVEMBER 1801.

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EDINBURGH:

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NEW PATENTS.

Mr Holmberg, for Locks or Fastenings for general use, on a new and improved Construction.

This invention prepares locks of the same exterior form as those which are in common use. Internally it uses an orbicular bolt instead of a rectilineal one. An inside tumbler serves to increase the security of this bolt. It is double-fastened by a spring flat bolt. The whole structure of the lock is most ingeniously simple; and, after careful inspection, we are inclined to give it that preference to other locks, which the inventor claims for it.

Mr Godfrey, for a Tamborine, Tabor, or Drum and Pipe, to be annexed to a Barrel-Organ, &c. and for the Construction of such Barrel Organ, or other Musical Instrument.

Mr Godfrey in this invention, made nearly twelve years since, prepares the frame of his tamborine, tabor, or drum, of any variety of the common form of these instruments, of the usual materials; with heads or covers of parchment, vellum, leather, &c. in two or more parts, and with a straining-frame to be put within the instrument. He unites the frames by screws and nuts, or by pins, wires, and other fastenings.

He next prepares a barrel-organ, or other musical instrument, of the common structure in all respects, but that it possesses likewise the following additions: pins on the barrel, by means of which a hammer or drum-stick may beat according to the time of the tunes set on the barrel; a key in the key-frame, to touch those pins; staples in and upon the barrel, to make the hammer or drum-stick beat to time; and a key in the key-frame of the organ, to touch and take the staples in playing.

When the tamborine and the organ are thus both prepared, he adds to the organ, a bar or piece of wood or brass, which reaches between its two ends, has at one end a joint or hinge by which it is fastened to the organ, and rests at the other on the case or frame of the organ, or on a draw-stop or key. Upon this bar in the organ, he fastens the tamborine.

Within the organ, he puts a frame to support the hammer or drum-stick, a spring is annexed to the hammer; and there is a wire, rod, or slip of wood extending from the end of the hammer to the key in the key-frame.

In the frame or case of the organ, he puts a stop; to this stop he annexes a string or wire, which passes across the organ to the hammer or drum-stick. To the hammer or drum-stick that wire is fastened, and the movements of the wire from the stop make that to strike or be silent at pleasure.

A lever hung in the frame of the organ-case, makes the hammer or drum-stick to beat time. A wire or rod is put to connect it with the key in the key-frame, which comes upon the staples in the barrel.

With the tamborine, he also affixes to the organ, one or more upright pipes, which, by a key in the barrel, may be played at pleasure.

The tamborine, tabor, or drum, may be put within the organ, either by hanging it on-edge or by laying it horizontally. It may be hung or fixed in the frame at one side or end of the organ; and, with proper variations, the tamborine, tabor, or drum, may be in like manner added to several other musical instruments.

WILLIAM RUSSELL. L.L.D.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER 1801.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM RUSSEL, L. L. D.

WILLIAM RUSSEL, the eldeſt ſon of Alexander Ruſſell and Chriſtian Ballantyne, was born in the year 1746, at Windydoors, a farm-houſe in the county of Mid-Lothian. He was ſent to the ſchool of Inverleithen, where he acquired a very ſlender knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages.

In 1756 he was removed to Edinburgh, in order to be inſtructed in writing and arithmetic. Having ſtudied theſe uſeful branches of education for about ten months, he was bound apprentice to the book ſelling and printing buſineſs for five years.

While engaged in this occupation, he diſcovered the utmoſt ardour in literary purſuits. He ſeems to have delighted his fancy with the hopes of future eminence; to have been ſedulous in the acquiſition of thoſe ſtores of intellectual wealth which beſtow celebrity on the poſſeſſor.

His learning was not acquired in ſchools and colleges, but in the obſcurity of undirected ſtudy. And this circumſtance ought always to be kept in view, as we proceed in the memoirs of his life and writings.

When he had finiſhed his apprenticeſhip, he publiſhed a Collection of Modern Poems, which ſeems to have attracted ſome notice at the time of its appearance. The ſelection was conſidered as judicious. It included ſeveral of the productions of Gray and Shenſtone, the beauties of whoſe poetry he had the good taſte to perceive before many of his countrymen. He claims the honour of having contributed to extend their popularity in the northern part of the iſland. The ſublime odes of Gray excited his higheſt admiration: he was accuſtomed to recite them in a wild and enthuſiaſtic manner.

In 1763, while employed as a journeyman printer, he became a member of the Miſcellaneous Society, a private literary inſtitution chiefly under the direction of Mr Dalzell and Mr Liſton. It was compoſed of collegians and other young men eagerly engaged in the purſuit of knowledge.

About this period he made an attempt to adapt Crebillon's Rhadamiſthe et Zenobie to the Britiſh ſtage. The manuſcript was ſubmitted to the inſpection of Mr Dalzell and Mr Liſton; who, after a very careful peruſal, offered ſeveral objections to particular paſſages. He was not one of thoſe who never aſk advice till they have determined not to follow it: of the critical hints ſuggeſted by theſe gentlemen, he ſhowed ſufficient promptitude to avail himſelf. This tragedy was at length offered to the manager of the Drury-Lane theatre; but as Murphy's Zenobia was at that time in rehearſal, it was deemed imprudent

to accept of another play on the ſame ſubject.

Next year he iſſued propoſals for publiſhing a ſecond volume of his Collection of Modern Poems, and retired to the country in order to arrange the materials. During his abſence from Edinburgh, he maintained an epiſtolary correſpondence with Lord Elibank, Miſs Scott of Benham, Mr Dalzel, and Dr Ogilvie; to whoſe friendſhip his youthful ingenuity had recommended him. The projected volume never made its appearance

In 1765, Lord Elibank having invited him to his ſeat in Eaſt-Lothian, he there ſpent the greater part of the autumn, and had an opportunity of converſing with many eminent men. To this nobleman he ſeems to have looked for favour and protection. In the hope of obtaining preferment through his influence, he had relinquiſhed the drudgery of his original employment, and now proſecuted his ſtudies on the banks of the Tweed. Hiſtory and polite literature engaged his chief attention.

Having reſided with his father till the month of May 1767, he ſet out for London, in order to await the turns of fortune. Young men of a ſanguine diſpoſition are apt to imagine, that as ſoon as they find themſelves within the walls of the metropolis, a mighty load of preferment will be heaped upon their ſhoulders.

Ruſſell's towering hopes were ſoon blaſted. After waiting in vain for promotion through the influence of Mr Hume, Lord Elibank, General Murray, and Governor Johnſtone, he was under the neceſſity of engaging himſelf as a corrector to the preſs of William Strahan, afterwards his Majeſty's printer. To find himſelf thus placed in a ſituation ſo inadequate to his expectations, and ſo unworthy of his abilities, muſt have ſhed a temporary gloom over his mind. It does not, however, appear that he afterwards reprobated the conduct of any of theſe his reputed patrons. In ſome haſty memorandums found among his papers after his death, he acknowledges that he expected preferment through their intereſt, but never aſſirms that his expectations were founded upon their promiſes.

In 1766, he quitted Mr Strahan's, and was employed as an overſeer to the printing-office of Brown and Adlard. During the ſame year he publiſhed an Ode to Fortitude; which was immediately reprinted at Edinburgh by his former maſters, Martin and Wotherſpoon.

His Sentimental Tales appeared in 1770. From this time he wrote many eſſays in proſe and verſe for the monthly publications.

In 1772, he publiſhed a collection of Fables, Moral and Sentimental, and an Eſſay on the Character, Manners, and Genius of Women, from the French of M. Thomas.

The preciſe time when he relinquiſhed his employment in the printing-office, is uncertain; but from the number of his productions, it may be inferred that about this period he had entirely devoted himſelf to the purſuits of literature.

Julia, a Poetical Romance, made its appearance in the year 1774. "A poetical romance," he obſerves, "or a poem conducted by letters, is a ſpecies of compoſition hitherto unattempted. But the author of the the following piece would rather reſt his claim to ſucceſs upon the propriety, than the novelty of his plan.

"Modern life is allowed to want dignity for the epopee: there are many intereſting ſubjects too extenſive or too familiar for tragedy; and there are many ſtories too pathetic for proſe. To ſupply theſe defects, he

the poetical romance ſeems well calculated." *Preface to Julia.*

Neither the plan nor the execution of this poetical romance can be commended. The Bath Guide of Anſtey may be peruſed with pleaſure; but from a ſerious compoſition, conſtructed, like Ruſſell's Julia, upon a ſomewhat ſimilar model, we turn with ſentiments of diſguſt. For every thing valuable which the work contains, he is indebted to the Nouvelle Heloiſe of Rouſſeau. The man who challenges a compariſon with this writer, muſt entertain no humble opinion of his own intellectual endowments.

He was afterwards engaged in compoſing the Hiſtory of America, which was publiſhed in numbers, and completed in 1779. Of all his productions this is perhaps entitled to the higheſt praiſe. It was favourably received by the public, and ſeems to have laid the foundation of his fame. That no ſecond edition has hitherto appeared, may undoubtedly be attributed to the admirable manner in which the ſame ſubject had been treated by an author of eſtabliſhed reputation. Had Robertſon's Hiſtory of America never been written, that of Ruſſell would have obtained greater popularity.

In the courſe of the ſame year, he alſo publiſhed the two firſt volumes of his Hiſtory of Modern Europe. The notice which they attracted, exceeded his moſt ſanguine expectations.

About this time he was a frequent contributor to the various Magazines then in circulation. His occaſional poems inſerted in theſe publications would form a volume of conſiderable ſize. His friends have no occaſion to regret that the collection of his poetical works, which he had long meditated, never made its appearance: it would have diminiſhed rather than increaſed his reputation. In the eſtimate of his own literary merits he diſſented from the general voice. His hiſtorical works, which have met with a very favourable reception, he regarded as greatly inferior to his poetical works, which have been totally neglected.

Goldſmith ſometimes declared that his own poetical career commenced at too late an æra of Engliſh literature. If this obſervation be juſt, in reference to the time when he wrote, it muſt apply more forcibly to the poets of a ſubſequent period. It muſt indeed be admitted that the acquiſition of fame will be difficult in proportion to the number of candidates: but poets of real genius will always ſecure admiration, notwithſtanding the high reputation of their predeceſſors and contemporaries.—Are we to ſuppoſe that nothing now remains unperformed? During the two laſt centuries, the art of Engliſh poetry has received many important improvements; but it may yet be advanced to a ſtate of higher perfection. If any thing remains to do, it may perhaps be done. Let us never deſpair of human genius: we know what has been effected, but cannot fortell what the faculties of man may yet effect.

Ruſſell's failure in the attempt to advance his reputation by means of his poetical effuſions, did not proceed from the lateneſs of the period when he lived, but from intrinſic circumſtances. They are the productions of a man who, from admiring a captivating art, proceeded to unſucceſsful imitation. To the ſtudy of poetry he could not be attracted by motives of intereſt; for, in the preſent age, the dulleſt compiler often receives a higher compenſation than the moſt ingenious poet. With metrical works the venders of literature are liber-

ally ſupplied by ladies and gentlemen who ſtand more in need of reputation than of money. The adventurous youth who regards this department of literature as the road to affluence, as well as to fame, will probably have an early opportunity of convincing himſelf that he has adopted erroneous notions.

> Frange, puer, calamos, et inanes defere Muſas,
> Et potius glandes rubicundaque collige corna;
> Duc ad mulctra greges, et lac venale per urbem
> Non tacitus porta; quid enim tibi fiſtula reddet,
> Quo tutere famem?
>
> CALPURNIUS.

During the following year his ſtudies met with a temporary interruption: he embarked for Jamaica in order to recover ſome money due to him as the heir of his brother James, who, after a reſidence of ſeveral years, had died in that iſland.

In 1783, he publiſhed the Tragic Muſe, a poem addreſſed to Mrs Siddons. By this ſtep he probably intended to ſecure the theatrical intereſt of that admirable actreſs.

To addreſs verſes to a player has been thought derogatory from the dignity of the literary character. It would be a crime, ſays a periodical writer, to ſacrifice genius on ſuch an unintereſting occaſion: we have more dignified ſubjects for the poetic Muſe than an individual whoſe excellence is only a dazzling meteor, and muſt be forgotten in a few years at moſt.

That poets may diſcover a more dignified ſubject for panegyric than the merits of the moſt eminent actor, will not be controverted. It does not, however, follow as a neceſſary conſequence, that theatrical merit ſhould never be celebrated. Supreme excellence in any profeſſion ought to be reſcued from oblivion: and the various ingredients which enter into the compoſition of an accompliſhed actor, are of no vulgar kind. "Pity it is (exclaims Cibber) that the momentary beauties flowing from an harmonious elocution, cannot, like thoſe of poetry, be their own reward! that the animated graces of the player can live no longer than the inſtant breath and motion that preſents them; or at beſt can but faintly glimmer through the memory, or imperfect recollection of a few ſurviving ſpectators."

The three volumes which complete the Hiſtory of Modern Europe, made their appearance in 1784. From his own memorandums, it appears that in the compoſition of each volume of this work he conſumed about twelve months; a ſpace of time which affords no room for ſurpriſe at his rapidity or tardineſs of performance. The eleven volumes of Smollet's Hiſtory of England were finiſhed in fourteen months: the twelve volumes of Gibbon's Hiſtory of the Roman Empire were the conſtant labour of twenty of the beſt years of the author's life.

Ruſſell ſeems about this time to have been in eaſy circumſtances. During the three following years, we do not find him engaged in any new literary ſcheme. He occaſionally occupied himſelf in correcting and enlarging the Hiſtory of Modern Europe.

Concerning his ſocial habits while he continued to reſide in London, no ſatisfactory intelligence has been obtained. Like every one who devotes the moſt precious of his hours to ſtudy, he muſt have been eager in cultivating an intimacy with men diſtinguiſhed by their ingenuity and learning. Among his literary acquaintances he numbered Dr Stuart, a man whoſe genius it would be ſuperfluous to praiſe, and whoſe frailties it would be painful to expoſe: though his moral character may probably have been as odious

as

a late writer has represented it*, yet his intellectual endowments were such as cannot fail to extort admiration. To find so much energy of mind united to so much depravity, must inspire us with melancholy reflections on the imbecility of human nature.

In 1787, he formed a matrimonial connection with Miss Scott; in whom he found a lady of feminine accomplishments, and of a masculine understanding. She became the partner of his studies and the soother of his cares.

He now fixed his residence at Knottyholm, a farm belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh, and situated at a small distance from the town of Langholm. If he possest the smallest relish for a rural life, his situation must have been highly agreeable. His literary labours had not been unsuccessful. He was united to an excellent woman, for whom he had long entertained the most cordial affection and esteem. They tenanted a commodious and elegant cottage on the banks of the Esk, a river not "unknown in song." The adjacent country affords an infinite variety of romantic scenes, such as a poet might delight to feign. It was here that Armstrong and Mickle began to listen to the whispers of fancy, and to store their minds with the images and sentiments of genuine poetry. He resided in a district not unpolished nor illiterate. The elegant society which he enjoyed at Forge, the residence of the late James Scott, Esq. must have presented many charms to a man of letters. He also lived in habits of intimacy with several of the neighbouring clergy, and with Mr Maxwell of Broomholm, the author of a late Essay on Tune.

In 1792, he obtained, from the University of St Andrew's, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Diplomas have often been conferred with less discrimination.

Encouraged by the favourable reception of his last publication, he had begun to digest the History of Ancient Europe; two volumes of which appeared in the course of the following year. In the composition of this work, he professes to have been peculiarly studious to found his facts on original authorities, and to clear the narration of unimportant events. In order to render the book more valuable, he has also included the revolutions in Asia and Africa; and has thus constituted it, in some measure, a complete history of the early ages of the world.

This work was less favourably received: but the period was now approaching when to him applause and censure were to be alike indifferent. A stroke of the palsy suddenly terminated his existence. He died in the forty-seventh year of his age, and was interred in Westerkirk church-yard.

Dr Russel was a man of indefatigable industry. Before he had perfected one scheme, another always presented itself to his mind. Besides two complete tragedies, entitled Pyrrhus and Zenobia, he left behind him an analysis of Bryant's Mythology, and the following unfinished productions:

1. The Earl of Strafford, a tragedy.
2. Modern Life, a comedy.
3. The Love Marriage, an opera.
4. Human Happiness, a poem intended to have been comprised in four books.
5. A Historical and Philosophical View of the Progress of Mankind in the Knowledge of the Terraqueous Globe.
6. The History of Modern Europe, part III, from the peace of Paris in 1763, to the general pacification in 1783, including an Account of the American War, and of the European Transactions in the East Indies

* Chalmers' Life of Ruddiman, p. 29.

Indies. In a ſeries of letters from a nobleman to his ſon.

7. The Hiſtory of England from the beginning of the reign of George III. to the concluſion of the American War.

In the compoſition of the laſt of theſe works he was engaged at the time of his death. It was to be compriſed in three volumes octavo; for the copy-right of which Mr Cadell had ſtipulated to pay ſeven hundred and fifty pounds.

He probably intended to combine his general hiſtories in ſuch a manner as to form a complete view of the moſt remarkable tranſactions of mankind in the four grand diviſions of the globe. The proper execution of ſuch a project would require a longer term of years than the life of man now affords. Sir Walter Raleigh likewiſe formed the plan of a complete Hiſtory of the World; and the part which he has finiſhed manifeſts his vaſt comprehenſion of mind. But this is a ſcheme which could only have been brought to perfection by one of the anceſtors of Noah.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Sir James Saumarez, K. B.

SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ is of a family from whence already has iſſued ſome of the heroes of the ſea*. He was born at Guernſey in 1757, and at the age of thirteen became a Midſhipman on board the Montreal, commanded by Captain Alms, and remained on the Mediterranean ſtation until the year 1775, under the commands of the late Admirals Goodall and Thompſon. On his return to England, he paſſed his examination for Lieutenant, and had an appointment on board the Briſtol, of 50 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Peter Parker, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf with great bravery in the celebrated action of the 28th of June 1778 off Charleſtown, in which he had a narrow eſcape. At the moment he was pointing a lower decker, of which he had the command, a large ſhot from the fort, entered the port-hole, ſtruck the gun, and killed and wounded ſeven men who were ſtationed at it. Mr. Saumarez's conduct on this occaſion was deemed ſo highly meritorious, that the Officer in command expreſſed his approbation of it in the warmeſt terms, and the day after the battle promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant.

He then was appointed to the Spitfire, an armed galley, and cruiſed ſucceſsfully on the American coaſt, until the veſſel he commanded was burnt, in order to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. On this event he returned to England, and narrowly eſcaped ſhipwreck on the iſland of Scilly.

He did not long continue unemployed, but was appointed one of the Lieutenants of the Victory, bearing Sir Charles Hardy's flag, and remained on board this ſhip until Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker was appointed Commander of the Squadron in the North Seas, who ſhifted his flag from the Victory to the Fortitude, in which Mr Saumarez retained his poſt of Second Lieutenant.

* His uncles Captain Philip and Captain Thomas Saumarez were in the expedition to the South Seas under Lord Anſon; the former, beſides ſeveral other gallant actions, took the Mars, of 64 guns, in a ſingle action, and loſt his life in the memorable action of Lord Hawke; the latter added to the Britiſh Navy the Belliqueux, of 64 guns, taken in the Britiſh Channel.

Lieutenant. The memorable action off the Dogger Bank ſoon followed, and our gallant Officer was nominated to the Preſton, and for his meritorious ſervices promoted to the rank of Maſter and Commander, and received an immediate appointment to the Tiſiphone, a new fire-ſhip.

On the arrival of the fleet at the Nore, the King honoured the ſquadron with a viſit. On Mr. Saumarez being introduced, his Majeſty aſked the Admiral, "Is he a relation of the Saumarez who was round the world with Lord Anſon?" "Yes, pleaſe your Majeſty," the Admiral replied, "he is their nephew, and as brave and as good an Officer as either of his uncles."

In December following, Captain Saumarez ſailed with a detachment of the Channel fleet under Admiral Kempenfelt, and bore a principal ſhare in the taking part of a large convoy of tranſports bound to the Weſt Indies; and this critical ſervice was ſo highly approved by the Admiral, that he was offered either to be promoted to one of the prizes, or to be ſent with the account of the ſucceſs to Sir Samuel Hood, then Commanding Officer in the Weſt Indies. The latter was accepted, and after eluding a ſuperior force of the enemy, he joined Admiral Hood, who ſoon after appointed him to the command of the Ruſſel, of 74 guns. The glorious 12th of April 1782 followed, in which Captain Saumarez bore a diſtinguiſhed ſhare. On the arrival of the fleet at Jamaica, the Ruſſell was found to be in ſo diſabled a ſtate, that ſhe at one time was ordered to be ſent home with the Ville de Paris and other prizes, but fortunately the order was countermanded, by which means the Ruſſell was ſaved from the fate of that unfortunate prize.

Peace ſoon followed; and in 1788 Captain Saumarez married Miſs Le Marchant, daughter of Thomas Le Marchant, of the Iſland of Guernſey, by whom he has a ſon and four daughters.

On the appearance of hoſtilities in 1787, Captain Saumarez was appointed by Lord Howe to the Ambuſcade frigate; and, in 1790, on the Spaniſh armament, the Raiſonable was ordered to be commiſſioned for him; but the diſputes being adjuſted, the ſhips were diſmantled, and he was unemployed until the commencement of the preſent war, when he hoiſted his pendant on board the Creſcent frigate, of 36 guns, in January 1793.

Since that period, the life of Captain Saumarez has produced a ſeries of events, each of which would be ſufficient to conſtitute a hero. In October 1793 he took the Reunion French frigate, of 36 guns and 320 men, for which he was knighted. In June 1794 he effected a maſterly retreat from a ſuperior force in a manner to entitle him to more credit than victory. On the 23d of June, he bore a conſiderable part in the engagement under Admiral Waldegrave. On the 14th of February 1795 he was a principal actor in the great victory obtained by Lord St Vincent. In Auguſt 1798 he had the glory to be a principal in the unparalleled engagement in the Bay of Aboukir. Shortly after, his ſhip was found to want a conſiderable repair, and therefore in January was paid off.

A ſhort reſpite from fatigue was ſufficient. On the 13th of February 1799, a promotion of Flag Officers took place, and Sir James was appointed to one of the Colonelcies of Marines, and the command of the Cæſar, of 84 guns. On the 1ſt January 1801 a further promotion of Flag Officers was ordered, and he hoiſted his flag on board the Cæſar.

Cæſar. About the ſame time he was created a Baronet, and obtained the King's ſign manual to wear the ſupporters belonging to the arms of his family.

His late exploits in the Bay of Algeziras have been already detailed in our Magazines for the preſent year: we ſhall therefore add no more than that a further acceſſion of honour has lately been conferred upon him by being created a Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Bath.

Present King of Sardinia.

CHARLES EMANUEL, King of Sardinia was born in Turin, the metropolis of his continental dominions, upon the 24th May 1751. If the writer is rightly informed, his preſent Sardinian Majeſty diſcovered from his very infancy, that diſpoſition for prudence and piety which had been the unalterable characteriſtic of his anceſtors. His tutor was the Prince of Soſpello, a nobleman of the firſt rank, and advantageouſly known in Italy, for his liberal principles and polite manners; his chief preceptor was a venerable and learned Savoy and clergyman, promoted afterwards to the Roman purple, and known in the literary and eccleſiaſtical hierarchy under the name of Cardinal Gerdil; and one of his inſtructors was a Pietiſt, of the name of Piſcheria, reckoned one of the beſt claſſical ſcholars then in Turin. Sometimes the young Prince would attend in the royal academy, and take his ſeat among foreign princes; and when the celebrated naturaliſt Beccaria was appointed inſtitutor to the Duke of Chablais, his brother, he would alſo aſſiſt at a courſe of lectures on mathematics and experimental philoſophy, under that reſpectable profeſſor.

In 1773, upon the acceſſion of his father to the throne of Sardinia, he took the title of *Prince of Piedmont;* and in the year 1775, upon the marriages of his two ſiſters, Madame d'Artois, and Madame de Provence (the preſent Queen of France), he married, the Princeſs Mary Adelaide Clotilde of France. Nothing remarkable is to be found in the hiſtory of his Majeſty, from that time to the ever-memorable period of the French diſaſters. The breaking out of the war with France brought upon him the diſagreeable conſequences which we are going to relate.

According to a conſtitutional law of the Sardinian dominions, no public debt can be contracted by the reigning monarch without the conſent and the ſignature of the preſumptive heir of the crown. His late Sardinian Majeſty, although full as prudent and juſt, as any of his predeceſſors, and altogether as beloved by his people, had been charged with ſome neglects of the financial adminiſtration. It was thought that the bank notes, or rather the paper money, iſſued under his reign, in the name of the crown, had given ſome effectual blows to public credit, as they already loſt upwards of 20 per cent. in the circulation. For the actual preparations for a war, though ſo juſt and neceſſary, more money was requiſite, and more aſſignats were conſequently to be iſſued upon the mortgage of the crown eſtates. The Prince, being required to put his ſignature to the new debts, had ſome objections to the propoſal, and took the liberty to make ſome obſervations on the neceſſity of the war. Moſt probably he ſtated his opinion fairly, and that he did not mean to throw any

any cenſure upon his father's conduct or government; but, as his difficulties were related to the King in ſtrong colours, and miſconſtrued for a ſelfiſhneſs tending not to take upon his future reign the burden of diſcharging the public debts actually under diſcuſſion, he had the mortification of being confined in his own apartments by his Majeſty's order.

I ſhall only relate ſome intereſting particulars about the expulſion of his Majeſty from Piedmont, and his retreat into Sardinia, which are neither known to the public, nor likely to be noticed by other writers.

Notwithſtanding the French occupied all the ſtrong places in the country, and the very citadel of Turin, ſtill it would have been in the power of his Majeſty to get them ſlaughtered in one hour, by a ſingle hint to his ſubjects to that purpoſe. He was, however, too religious and too mild for ſuch bloody actions. When the Directory thought of expelling him from Piedmont, they were aware that, notwithſtanding their forces and advantages, the project could not be executed in a regular way. They were obliged to adopt ſome treacherous and diſgraceful meaſures, worthy, as Mallet du Pan juſtly ſays, *of Caſtruccio Caſtracani*; and upon ſending ſome more troops into the places, in a friendly manner, they unexpectedly impriſoned the royal garriſons and proclaimed their Republic. A *ci-devant* nobleman of the name of de Grouchy, brother-in-law to Condorcet, who commanded in the citadel, obliged the King, with threats of burning Turin, to ſign an abdication, or rather a bequeathment of his continental eſtates in favour of France, on condition that he ſhould be allowed to retire to his kingdom of Sardinia, eſcorted by a French commiſſary. The prudent monarch, always intent to avert the calamities of his ſubjects, conſented. The departure of his Majeſty from Turin, attended by his royal family, and his faithful ſervants and miniſters, in twenty-four carriages, with lighted torches, in the night-time, amidſt the tears and diſtreſs of all his faithful ſubjects, was like a funeral proceſſion. He was ſubſequently condemned to paſs through the Ciſalpine territories, with the troubleſome eſcort of the French commiſſary, in his way to Leghorn, where he was to embark for Cagliari. Being arrived in Tuſcany, his ſignal piety made him forget his own misfortunes, and turn his mind towards the Pope, Pius the VI. who was yet in the Chartreux, near Florence. He reſolved to make him a viſit. His Holineſs, on his ſide, ſeemed likewiſe to forget his own misfortunes on ſeeing at his feet the religious monarch with his royal family. He fainted at the recital of what had happened in Turin. Whilſt this viſit took place, the French commiſſioner was preſent, with his hat on his head, and ſcoffing at the expreſſions of the mutual ſentiments of the two venerable perſons. On his arrival at Leghorn, his Majeſty made, to this French agent, a gift of a rich ſnuff-box ſet in diamonds; the duke of Aoſta, had preſented him likewiſe with a beautiful ſaddle-horſe; and the other princes generouſly followed this example. The gratitude of the miſerable wretch was publicly to ſell all theſe things in the market-place at Florence, with ſuch marks of diſreſpect towards the royal perſons, as to have endangered his life from the fury of the mob.

His Majeſty repaired to Cagliari, the capital of his kingdom of Sardinia. He ſtaid in this place till the combined armies of Auſtria and Ruſſia expelled the French from Italy. Upon this, he returned to Tuſcany, and reſided for about ſeven

even months in Florence. When the newly-elected Pope, Pius VII. embarked at Venice for Ancona, his Majesty, wishing to pay him the same respect as his predecessor, went to meet him at the latter place, accompanied by the royal family and court. Next, he attended his Holiness, on his subsequent journey from Ancona to Rome. In this metropolis his Majesty stopped only for some days, and afterwards retired to the pleasant town of Frascati, where he is now waiting for those beneficial events which may, as every man of feeling heartily wishes, enable him to repair to his continental dominions.

His Sardinian Majesty is now forty nine years old, and he has four younger brothers—the Duke of Aosta, the Duke of Monferrato, the Duke of Ginevrino, and the Count of Maurienne. The royal family of Sardinia has likewise the Duke of Chablais, and two princesses from the second marriage of Charles Emmanuel his grandfather, and the prince of Carignanon with two princesses his aunts.

CHARACTERS OF EMINENT PAINTERS.

From Mr Fuseli's Lectures on Painting.

Concluded from page 670.

Rubens and Rembrandt.

This frantic pilgrimage to Italy, ceased at the apparition of the two meteors of art, Peter Paul Rubens and Rembrandt Van Rhyn; both of whom disdaining to acknowledge the usual laws of admission to the temple of fame, boldly forged their own keys, entered and took possession, each, of a most conspicuous place by his own power. Rubens, born at Cologne, in Germany, but brought up at Antwerp, then the depository of western commerce, a school of religious and classic learning, and the pompous seat of Austrian and Spanish superstition, met these advantages with an ardour and success of which ordinary minds can form no idea, if we compare the period at which he is said to have seriously applied himself to painting, under the tuition of Otho Van Veen, with the unbounded power he had acquired over the instruments of art, when he set out for Italy; where we instanly discover him not as the pupil, but as the successful rival, of the masters whose works he had selected for the objects of his emulation. Endowed with a full comprehension of his own character, he wasted not a moment on the acquisition of excellence incompatible with its fervour, but flew to the centre of his ambition, Venice, and soon compounded from the splendour of Paulo Veronese and the glow of Tintorto, that florid system of mannered magnificence, which is the element of his art and the principle of his school. He first spread that ideal pallet, which reduced to its standard the variety of nature, and once methodized while, his mind tuned the method, shortened or superseded individual imitation. His scholars, however dissimilar in themselves, saw with the eye of their master; the eye of Rubens was become the substitute of nature: still the mind alone, that had balanced these tints, and weighed their powers, could apply them to their objects, and determine their use in the pompous display of historic and allegoric magnificence: for that they were selected, for that the gorgeous nosegay swelled: but when in the progress of depraved practice they became the mere palliatives of mental impotence, empty representatives of themselves, the supporters of nothing but clumsier forms and clumsier conceits, they can only be considered as splendid improprieties, as the substitutes for wants which no colour can palliate, and no tint supply.—

Re-

Rembrandt was, in my opinion, a genius of the firſt claſs in whatever relates not to form. In ſpite of the moſt portentous deformity, and without conſidering the ſpell of his chiaroſcuro, ſuch were his powers of nature, ſuch the grandeur, pathos, or ſimplicity of his compoſition, from the moſt elevated or extenſive arrangement, to the meaneſt and moſt homely, that the beſt cultivated eye, the pureſt ſenſibility, and the moſt refined taſte, dwell on them, equally enthralled. Shakſpeare alone excepted, no one combined with ſo much tranſcendant excellence, ſo many, in all other men unpardonable faults—and reconciled us to them. He poſſeſſed the full empire of light and ſhade, and of all the tints that float between them: he tinged his pencil with equal ſucceſs in the cool of dawn, in the noon day ray, in the livid flaſh, in evaneſcent twilight, and rendered darkneſs viſible. Though made to bend a ſteadfaſt eye on the bolder phenomena of nature, yet he knew how to follow her into her calmeſt abodes, gave intereſt to inſipidity or boldneſs, and plucked a flower in every deſert. None ever like Rembrandt knew to improve an accident into a beauty, or give importance to a trifle. If ever he had a maſter he had no followers; Holland was not made to comprehend his power.

Titiano.

WHILE the ſuperior principles of the art were receiving the homage of Tuſcany and Rome, the inferior, but more alluring charm of colour, began to ſpread its faſcination at Venice, from the pallet of Giorgione da Caſtle Franco, and irreſiſtibly entranced every eye that approached the magic of Titiano Vecelli of Cador. To no colouriſt before or after him, did nature unveil herſelf with that dignified familiarity in which ſhe appeared to Titiano. His organ, univerſally and equally fit for all her exhibitions, rendered her ſimpleſt to her moſt compound appearances, with equal purity and truth. He penetrated the eſſence and the general principle of the ſubſtances before him, and on theſe eſtabliſhed his theory of colour. He invented that breadth of local tint, which no imitation has attained; and firſt expreſſed the negative nature of ſhade: his are the charms of glazing, and the myſtery of reflexes, by which he detached, rounded, connected, or enriched his objects. His harmony is leſs indebted to the face of light and ſhade, or the artifices of contraſt, than to a due balance of colour, equally remote from monotony and ſpots. His back grounds ſeem to be dictated by nature. Landſcape, whether it be conſidered as the tranſcript of a ſpot, or the rich combination of congenial objects, or as the ſcene of a phenomenon, dates its origin from him: he is the father of portrait painting; of reſemblance with form, character with dignity, and cuſtom with ſubordination.

MANNERS OF PARIS.

THE following ſketches of the manners of this gay metropolis, which have undergone a revolution as complete as that of the government, are extracted from two works, lately publiſhed in France, but not yet tranſlated. They will afford our readers curious matter for reflection—and perhaps, in ſome reſpects, they may be led to form compariſons.

About two hundred years ago, (ſays M. Pugoulx, one of theſe authors) the Pariſians dined at mid-day; at preſent the artiſan dines at two, the conſiderable merchant at three, the clerk at four, the *new man*, who has become rich, the ſpeculator, the banker, at five: the miniſter, the legiſlator, the rich batchelor, at ſix; and theſe laſt uſually riſe from table at the

hour, when our anceſtors went to ſupper. Three-fourths do not ſup, and the half of theſe three-fourths are forced to this practice by economy. Thoſe who do ſup ſit down to table at eleven o'clock, and go to bed in ſummer at the hour the workman riſes.

Speaking of breakfaſts, he ſays, a new mode, a new taſte has lately been introduced: our rich men wiſh for ſomething *ſolid*, their wives are of the ſame opinion, and our beſt coffeehouſes have become eating-houſes. By the ſide of the ſign which announces chocolate, tea *a l'Angloiſe*, coffee *a la creme*, lemonade, orgeat, &c. you read every where *breakfaſt cold and hot*, that is to ſay ſauſages, kidneys, wings, &c.

Enter that parlour, ſee with what neatneſs you are ſerved. It is midday, that is the hour of breakfaſt.—Let us ſit down a moment. A benevolent obſerver of every ridiculous abſurdity, of fancies of every kind, I ſometimes yield to them, for the ſake of a more cloſe examination. I am at home here, I know the frequenters of this place. I can name to you our modern Cræſuſes and Aſpaſias: this ſort of people court notoriety, their characteriſtic is ſo marked, that ſee them only once and you cannot forget their features, their manner, and above all, their language, that alone muſt betray them.

That fat man, with a ſhort neck, is an excellent ſpeculator; that gay carriage at the door is his. What an appetite! four diſhes already emptied! Believe me his appetite for buſineſs is equal to his eating powers, and this ſecures him ſucceſs: he is rich, very rich, and has been only twice a bankrupt.

The young man who is at the other table, and who views with ſuch attention the furniture, who meaſures the mirrors with his eye, and who weighs his fork and ſpoon, who then paſſes to the contemplation of the jewels of thoſe at breakfaſt, and who has juſt had a peep at your watch when you pulled it from your fob, well, that young man—is, no doubt, a thief—Not at all, he is accuſtoming himſelf to valuation.—I underſtand you; that he may hereafter ſteal to the more advantage. —No he is a pawn-broker, the proprietor of a noted ſhop, where he lends at fifty *per cent.* beſides extra charges.

And that woman, who is coming in with two young men, is ſhe going to an eating houſe?—Why not?—Arms naked, back naked, &c. What a confidence in her manner! How impudent a look! She is certainly a ——. She is the ci-devant marchioneſs of ——, and is now only at her *third* divorce. She is with two gamblers—Rich, I ſuppoſe—What is your meaning? a week ago they had not a *ſous*: yeſterday they wallowed in gold, and to-morrow perhaps they may be ſtarving.—But their income, their property, is at their finger ends.

We have breakfaſted, let us go through the room where they drink coffee.—there are few people—the hour for this kind of breakfaſt is paſt. Do you ſee that man, who dips the remains of a roll in a glaſs of currant-water?—Yes, I conjecture from his old brown coat, that his fortune was not land.—You are right—look back to the parlour we have juſt quitted, look at that roſy-faced bon-vivant, who having finiſhed the contents of the diſhes heaped up before him, is diſpatching his ſeventh kidney, that devourer of kidneys was, ten years ago, the humble lackey of the currant-water man —

In the ſecond year of the republic, I was traveling in a diligence, in which were two men, whoſe appearance even at that time was extraordinary. They were ſent by a town in one of the departments, which border on the Puy-de-Dome, and were going to Paris, to ſolicit a fund for the erection of a granary, wherein to depoſit the corn, which they collected by

by the mode of requisition. Surprised at their mission, I asked them if they had no public building in their commune. 'None,' they replied, 'we had a large and beautiful church, but we have demolished it.' Why so? returned I innocently, and almost imprudently. 'We have already told you,' said they both together, with an expression of countenance it is impossible to paint, 'because it was *a church!*'

Respect for the dead has been ever connected with the doctrines and ceremonials of all religions—that respect has disappeared among us, with the annihilation of religion, and we have a constitution to encourage its revival. It appears that we wish to make insensibility a duty, which some savage tribes consider as a virtue. Were a Chinese to meet a solitary coffin in the streets of Paris, borne by hirelings, who utter course jests as they carry it along, he would exclaim, 'this people are either insensible or barbarians.'

DIVERSIONS OF THE RUSSIANS.

From Storch's Picture of Petersburgh.

Continued from p. 696.

THE diversions and amusements of the politer part of mankind, are by the extent of civilization and the regular intercouse of nations, now become so much alike in all countries, that the account of them taken from one capital would nearly suit all others: the popular diversions, however, still almost every where bear the stamp of a certain peculiarity, which may not unfrequently be regarded as a remarkable addition to the history of its manners. Besides, if it be true, that the most delicate features and properties of the national character are principally displayed in the methods adopted for indulging in mirth, it will be well worth our while to quit for a few moments, the elegant circles where joy is circulated, like money, under the stamp of conventional decorum, in order to mix among the great multitude where every person may rejoice, in the way most agreeable to himself.

The Russian, on the whole, is a chearful being. A happy volatility and thoughtlessness, peculiar to himself, accompany him through life. The most penurious condition and the most toilsome labour leave him always some sensibility for the enjoyment of his existence. The former gives him no concern, as his circle of ideas seldom extends to the representation of a nobler and more refined state of being; and the latter he mitigates by singing his country ballads, and, taking a drop of brandy. The verge at which this excellent ground-colour in the national character gradually fades away, is the line of partition between the populace and the citizen. The higher the classes of mankind, the less natural is their mirth. In the boxes of the opera and the brilliant circles, the countenances here are as gloomy as in any capital in Europe. A convincing proof, that content and satisfaction are not confined to the soil of politeness and wealth.

The chearful disposition of the common Russians being chiefly manifested by *singing*, that may well deserve to be mentioned as the most general amusement. Every employment, even the most laborious, the Russian alleviates by *singing*, and every satisfaction, every amusement, is by the same means heightened and improved. There is certainly not a nation in Europe, in which the propensity to this amusement is so prevalent as in this. In France the people sing likewise: but only opera-airs and vaude-villes which are admired by the genteel part of the public; whereas in Russia are heard the true popular ditties, composed and set to music by the inferior classes of the populace, and are sung in the very

ſame manner in every town and village from Peterſburg to Irkutſk. The national intereſt contained in the ſubjects of theſe ballads, their extreme ſimple but melodious tunes, the muſical diſpoſitions, and generally well formed organs of the Ruſſians, produce a very agreeable and ſurprizing effect, even on unmuſical ſtrangers and foreigners. It is, therefore, a very cuſtomary recreation of the higher ranks in St Peterſburgh, to take with them in the boat, on their parties of pleaſure on the water, a band of expert ſingers, to ſing to them the popular Ruſſian ballads, a practice likewiſe often uſed at their tables at home. In ſummer the Neva is covered with boats, from which theſe ſongs reſound, and, particularly on fine evenings, delight the ears of the ſolitary walkers on the quays, lulling them into ſweet reveries, awaking in them mild ſenſations by their ſoft and plaintive tones.

Dancing.

When the Ruſſian populace are diſpoſed to be merry in company, the *Dance* cannot be omitted. Without ſinging and dancing there can be no junketting. Certainly no popular dance in any country can be more expreſſive and diverting than the national dance commonly called the dove-dance (*golubetz*), and it is well danced, not only in the politer circles of the higher ranks, but even by the populace. It is generally performed by one couple who ſtand facing one another at ſome diſtance, ſeemingly make love together, and by very energetic pantomimical geſtures, by turns ſue, reject, importune, diſclair, and comply; in all which the perſonal talents of the dancers, the modeſt ſolicitations of the lover, and the affected coyneſs of the fair one, form the greater or leſs variety of ſhades. The dancers approach and retreat in certain meaſured ſteps which, however, are not ſtrictly connected with the muſic. As this dance is throughout a natural, ſtrongly expreſſive pantomime, art can add little or nothing to its improvement; I have ſeen it more frequently well danced among the common people than in genteel companies, but only once to perfection by experienced popular dancers. The muſic to which it is danced is extremely ſimple; often no inſtrument at all is uſed, but the byſtanders ſing in chorus ſome vulgar ballad to the tune.

Public Houſes.

The public-houſes frequented by the populace are called kabaks. In theſe they aſſemble at idle hours to ſing and to carouze. The waſte made here occaſionally, by the rude and un-educated vulgar, of their hard earned money, in the indulgence of their ſenſual appetites, excites our pity when we happen accidentally to be the ſpectators of it; but it never could induce me to condemn theſe places of refuge to the moſt oppreſſed and harraſſed claſs of people. What mortal could have the heart to deprive theſe poor creatures of the only means they know of compenſating the innumerable troubles of their lives, and to obtain by brandy a momentary oblivion of their cares? who could have the heart to rob them of that ſole relief, without ſubſtituting a better for it? Not to inſiſt here on the arguments that might be drawn from the climate, the hard manner of life, the wretched fare, and the ſtrict faſts of the Ruſſian people, as an apology for the uſe of this *nepenthe*, I ſhall only appeal to the humanity of the reader, in hopes of obtaining a favourable judgement of the ſombre tints of this characteriſtic. Far from wiſhing to palliate or excuſe the generally pernicious and often dreadful conſequences of the propenſity to intoxication, it is the utmoſt deſire of my heart, that the Ruſſian nation ſhould ſoon learn, by a farther moral improvement of their ſtill very rude condition, to diſpenſe with ſo deplorable a refuge from care: but I cannot condemn them according to their preſent circumſtances.

DESCRIPTION OF A GERMAN FUNERAL.

From Render's Tour through Germany.

A burial, including the mourning for the whole houſehold and relations, formerly often amounted (according to the rank and nobility of a family) to ſeveral thouſand guilders, and thoſe of leſs rank to ſeveral hundreds. At Franckfort, in particular, funerals have been conducted with an uncommon degree of expenſive ſolemnity. Several men, clothed in black cloaks, with an appendage of a black veil of about three yards long, forming a train behind and ſweeping the ground, were employed for the ſpace of three days to invite about one hundred and fifty or two hundred mourners, to walk in proceſſion after the coffin. All the family, relations, and friends of the deceaſed in the ſame dreſs, with each a lemon in his hand, accompanied the corpſe in ſo many mourning coaches. The bier was carried by twelve perſons, who in their way to the churchyard, according to the diſtance, ſtopped at intervals in the open ſtreet, and uncovered the coffin, to expoſe the face of the deceaſed. A band of ſingers, three days preceding the burial, aſſembled in the ſtreets before the houſe, chanting for an hour a ſolemn dirge. When the corpſe was carried to the ground, the ſingers followed in a coach, and chanted round the grave. The crucifix was at all funerals carried before the corpſe, without any regard to the particular religion of the deceaſed. That of a nobleman was conducted in the ſame manner, but with far greater pomp. It commenced in the night-time at eleven o'clock, and all the mourners and choriſters, amounting to ſeveral hundreds, with each a double torch in his hands, preceded the corpſe. This ſtrange and ruinous cuſtom was at once aboliſhed by law. At preſent a funeral in Germany, be the perſon ever ſo rich, or even of the higheſt claſs of nobility, is not attended with an expenſe of more than fifty guilders, or about five pounds Engliſh, at the moſt; and thoſe of leſs fortune not more than ten guilders, and frequently not ſo much.

Theſe ſolemnities generally take place about the third or fourth day after the perſon's death. The body is interred without pomp, parade, or ſhow, an hour after day-break. Mourning is wholly aboliſhed, and prohibited under a heavy penalty, even to the mere wearing of a black crape or riband.

ACCOUNT OF SOME REMARKABLE ECHOES.

ECHOES are well known; but however common the phenomenon may be, it muſt be allowed that the manner in which it is produced, is involved in conſiderable obſcurity; and that the explanation given of it does not ſufficiently account for all the circumſtances attending it.

All philoſophers, almoſt, have aſcribed the formation of echoes to a reflection of ſound, ſimilar to that experienced by light, when it falls on a poliſhed body; but, as D' Alembert obſerves, this explanation is falſe; if it were not, a poliſhed ſurface would be neceſſary for the production of an echo; but it is well known that this is not the caſe. Echoes, indeed are frequently heard oppoſite to old walls, which are far from being poliſhed; near ſhapeleſs maſſes of rock, and in the neighbourhood of foreſts, and even of clouds. This reflection of ſound, therefore, is not of the ſame nature as that of light.

It is evident, however, that the formation of an echo can be aſcribed only to the repercuſſion of ſound; for

echoes

echoes are never heard, but when ſound is intercepted and made to rebound by one or more obſtacles.

Sound, as already ſaid, is propagated in every direction by the vibration of the particles of the air; but if any column of air reſts againſt ſome obſtacle that prevents the direct movement of the elaſtic globules, which ſerve as the vehicle of ſound, it muſt rebound in a contrary direction, and ſtriking the ear, if it meets with one in the line of repercuſſion, convey to it a repetition of the ſame ſound, provided the original ſound does not affect that organ at the ſame inſtant.

But we are taught by experience that the ear does not diſtinguiſh the ſucceſſion of two ſounds, unleſs there be between them the interval of at leaſt one twelfth of a ſecond; for during the moſt rapid movement of inſtrumental muſic, each meaſure of which cannot be eſtimated at leſs than a ſecond, twelve notes are the utmoſt that can be comprehended in a meaſure, to render the ſucceſſion of the ſounds diſtinguiſhable; conſequently the obſtacle, which reflects the ſound, muſt be at ſuch a diſtance, that the reverberated ſound ſhall not ſucceed the direct ſound, till after one twelfth of a ſecond; and ſound moves at the rate of about 1142 feet in a ſecond, and conſequently about ninety five feet in the twelfth of a ſecond, it thence follows that, to render the reverberated ſound diſtinguiſhable from the direct ſound, the obſtacle muſt be at the diſtance of no more than about forty-eight feet.

There are ſingle and compound echoes. In the former, only one repetition of the ſound is heard; in the latter, there are two, three, four, five, &c. repetitions. We are even told of echoes that can repeat the ſame word forty or fifty times.

Single echoes are thoſe where there is only one obſtacle; but double, triple or quadruple echoes, give us reaſon to ſuppoſe ſeveral obſtacles diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, that the different reflected ſounds ſtrike the ear at times ſenſibly different.

There are ſome echoes that repeat ſeveral words in ſucceſſion; but this is not aſtoniſhing, and muſt always be the caſe when a perſon is at ſuch a diſtance from the echo, that there is ſufficient time to pronounce ſeveral words before the repetition of the firſt has reached the ear.

There are certain echoes which have been much celebrated on account of their ſingularity, or of the number of times that they repeat the ſame word. Miſſon, in his deſcription of Italy, ſpeaks of an echo, in the vineyard of Simonetta, which repeated the ſame word forty times.

At Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire, there is an echo which repeats the ſame ſound fifty times.

The deſcription of an echo ſtill more ſingular, near Roſneath, ſome miles diſtant from Glaſgow, may be found in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1698. If a perſon, placed at the proper diſtance, plays eight or ten notes of an air with a trumpet, the echo faithfully repeats them, but a third lower; after a ſhort ſilence, another repetition is heard, in a tone ſtill lower; and another ſhort ſilence is followed by a third repetition, in a tone a third lower.

A ſimilar phenomenon obſerved in ſome places is, that if a perſon ſtands in a certain poſition, and pronounces a few words with a low voice, they are heard only by another perſon ſtanding in another determinate place: this ariſes from the elliptic form of arches which have the property of collecting in one of their foci the rays that proceed diverging from the other.

(*To be continued.*)

LUMINOUS APPEARANCE OF OCEAN-WATER CAUSED BY ANIMALS.

Concluded from page 683.

SUCH being the manner in which their juices circulated, it could now be underſtood in what part the luminous exhibition was made. I was ſoon ſatisfied it was in the arteries, and not in the veins; and the diaphanous conſiſtence of the animal permitted this light to be ſeen through its ſubſtance as plain as through chryſtal. The blood, after entering the arteries, and during their ſubjection to its action, became luminous, and paſſed through like ſtreams of ignited metal, or electric emanations. And this vaſcular illumination, variouſly refracted in paſſing through the pellucid ſubſtance of the creature, through the water in which it floated, and through the atmoſphere to the eye, made the whole body, when ſeen at a diſtance, appear luminous. Theſe ſtreams of light, however, were not conſtant. They not only intermitted when the circulation of the blood was intermitted, and the action of the veſſels ſtopped; but very commonly, while the fluids were paſſing through their tubes with the utmoſt rapidity, there would be no phoſphoreſcence at all: then, again, one or more, and ſometimes all the arteries, would ſuddenly exhibit the lucid phænomenon, and the creature and the ſurrounding water flaſh with light. This luminous evolution was not confined to the nocturnal exiſtence of the animal; for, on attentively examining their functions by day, when the light was too faint to be ſeen, it could be eaſily diſtinguiſhed, by the colour of the fluid in the veſſels, that the ſame action was going on. It appeared of a bluiſh, or ſomewhat irradiſcent hue, along the courſe of the arteries, though its feebler light, like that of a taper, was loſt amid the ſplendour of the ſolar rays. The ſame proceſs, however, is going on during the day-time, in theſe creatures, though unobſerved, that we behold in the dark.

One of theſe meduſas may be compared to a glaſs lanthorn, freely permitting the light produced within it to diffuſe itſelf to the ſurrounding ſpaces, while an external obſerver can thereby diſcern what is going on in the inſide. I am ſo entirely ſatisfied of the connection between this evolution of light and the circulation of arterious blood, that I want no clearer evidence to that point. It is probable, that in an animal which is entirely deſtitute of lungs as well as of heart, the pulmonary function may be performed by the vital veſſels themſelves. In theſe creatures I believe this to be the fact.

The light, then, which theſe marine animals exhibit, may be concluded to be produced by a function in them analogous to the reſpiration of animals which are of a larger ſize and more complicated ſtructure. The only reaſon why it is viſible from their bodies is, that the gelatinous matter of which they conſiſt is tranſparent. It is not improbable the ſame phænomena would be as obvious in the bodies of other creatures, and of even human beings, if the opacity of the materials of which we conſiſt did not hinder the light within us from ſhining ſo as to be ſeen.

The remarks hitherto made chiefly refer to the larger ſpecies of light-emitting creatures. The ſame apply, as far as I can judge, to all the ſmaller ſpecies. A veſſel of the water, containing no viſible animalcula, was carried, the ſame evening, to my chamber. When agitated from without, it ſparkled; and if ſtirred by the finger within, the number of ſhining ſpots increaſed. When left to reſt, lucid points were frequently to be ſeen arranging themſelves at the ſurface of the

the water, where it touched the inside of the glass. Some of this water, that was poured upon the table, appeared full of shining points, like sparks of fire. There was not a doubt in my mind, that these phænomena, like the others, were animalcular; yet on viewing the water in the morning, it was as transparent as sea water usually is, and not a single creature was to be discerned in it. The presumption, therefore, is, that this form of marine light is also owing to animalcules, though too small to be discerned by the eye unassisted by optical glasses. I am somewhat doubtful whether the transparency of these minute light-emitting creatures would allow them to be distinguished if I had had a microscope with me.

Reasoning in this manner, I became persuaded that the luminous appearance of ocean water in other cases, wherein no flash or sparkle was distinctly to be seen, or traced to an individual point, but an indistinct glow alone appeared, as around the blades of oars, or near the bows and rudders of vessels in motion, that the phænomenon was, in like manner referable to animalcular action. And I terminated my speculation by concluding, that the light emitted from millions of these viewless aquatic animals concurred to produce the general luminous appearance of the ocean in which they float, by the same rule that innumerable clusters of fixed stars, as modern astronomers teach us, produce the luminous spots or milky hue of those portions of the heavens where Omnipotence has placed them.

I have said nothing about the manner in which the light is evolved in these animals. If it is by the decomposition of oxygenous air that light is so freely emitted, what becomes of the caloric? for their bodies are not sensibly heated, nor warmer than the fluid in which they swim. Still it is not to be denied, that in the decomposition of that triple fluid there may be an evolution of caloric sufficient for the œconomy of creatures so small, and of a structure so nice and exquisite as these, and yet not be measureable by our thermometers; and that oxygen may mingle with their fluids in due quantity. And it may be easily conceived, that during the process light may be evolved, sufficient, in rapidity and quantity within them, to occasion, by transmission through their pellucid forms, the phænomena of these and all other luminous oceanic meteors.

The animalcular origin of this phænomena is corroborated by this additional consideration. At the time when the salt water is remarkably luminous in some places, there is very little of it to be seen in others, though but a few rods distant. At such times, I found that by taking up parcels of the water, and viewing it, there were abundance of lucid points in those which were most luminous, and but few in those which were feebly so. The light proceeding from these invisible *insectinas*, when nearly and narrowly examined, radiates from numberless shining particles or centres; and, when viewed from a distance too remote to permit these lucid centres to be seen, the effect produced on the organ of vision is a general and weaker impression, as if every drop of water was luminous, by reason of something chemically dissolved in it.

The same creatures are not capable of emitting light for a long continuance of time. If shaken, touched, or agitated, their luminous faculty soon becomes exhausted, and the water in which they float, immediately returns to its ordinary colour. This is so much the case, that if a very luminous portion of water (I do not mean a current) be much moved by the limbs of several persons swimming or wading in it, its luminous quality will in a few minutes be sensibly diminished. Therefore, when a boat is rowed along, or a ship is moved by the wind, or when

a ſtream ruſhes over rocks, or againſt any kind of obſtacle, the light emitted in ſuch inſtances is produced by a ſucceſſion of animals, each of which, on being ſtimulated, evolves, in its turn, a certain proportion and duration of light, and in this manner gives continuance or permanency to the phænomenon.

In October 1772, Mr Forſter obſerved the ſouthern ocean, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, illuminated in a ſimilar manner. (Voyage round the World by Cook and Forſter, vol. iii. p. 45.) The curious inquirer will be ſtruck with the correſpondence of the phænomena off Table-Bay, and thoſe in Long-Iſland Sound. The circumnavigator aſcribed the luminous appearance of the ſea water, in 34 degrees ſouth latitude, to animals of the ſame genus which cauſed it in 40° 40, north. He ſaw the ocean luminous in 58° ſouth, during March 1773, while the weather was tempeſtuous, and ſo cold that the quickſilver in the thermometer was as low as 33½ at noon. Thus it appears theſe creatures can live in water of any temperature above the freezing point. (*Ib.* p. 97.)

An opinion has been entertained, that, during the ſhining of the ſun, its rays are abſorbed by the ocean, and that the extrication of them again make its water luminous. It has been conjectured, too, that the water of the ocean becomes occaſionally ſo highly electrical, that the brightneſs it manifeſts is but the evidence of a high charge of electricity. There has been publiſhed, too, an idea that the phoſphoric matter extricated from putrifying fiſh in the ocean, was the cauſe of this marine reſplendence. And others have even been inclined to think that the light proceeded from ſome attrition of ſaline particles againſt each other, or ſome unknown combinations formed among them. The true cauſe of the phænomenon, I am inclined to conclude, is neither of theſe, but univerſally, as far as my knowledge of the ſubject extends, is a function of animals. Theſe are often conſpicuous in tempeſts, when

High o'er the poop the audacious ſeas aſpire,
Uproll'd in hills of fluctuating fire.
FALCONER.

And though the timid may be impreſſed with additional alarm at this appearance,

Not ſo the man of philoſophic eye
And inſpect ſage; the waving brightneſs he
Curious ſurveys, inquiſitive to know
The cauſes and materials, yet unfix'd,
Of this appearance beautiful——THOMSON.

It is remarkable how far theſe creatures, on ſome occaſions, are carried up our rivers. During the drought of the year 1796, when ſea crabs were plentifully caught in the Hudſon as high as Poughkeepſie (eighty miles from New-York), the water of the river was luminous in the neighbourhood of Pollepell's iſland, as I ſailed through the Highlands one dark night.

I forbear to trace the analogies between theſe aquatic animals and the numerous aerial ſpecies which emit light. Leaving theſe to your ſagacity and penetration, I have only to conclude by renewing the aſſurances of my reſpect.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

Cedar-Grove, Oct. 1, 1800.

SKETCH of the ACCOMPLISHMENTS to form a CONSTITUTIONAL MEMBER of the BRITISH IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

From Mortimer's Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, &c.

I CANNOT cloſe theſe Lectures, on the Elements of Politics, with greater propriety, than by giving a general idea of the qualifications requiſite to form an able, independent member of the Britiſh Houſe of Com-

mons. 'The foundation of every worthy character muſt be laid in early youth, by a rational education, ſuited to the ſphere of life in which men are deſigned to act.'

The ſame accompliſhments will be requiſite for a peer as for a commoner; but the merit will always be much greater in a young nobleman, who makes it the buſineſs of his early years to acquire them, becauſe his ſeat in parliament being hereditary, not elective, his attachment to the ſtudies which form a complete ſenator, are more diſintereſted; for however unqualified, he is intitled, by ſucceſſion, to his ſenatorial dignity.

If this maxim is admitted, it will follow of courſe, that the accompliſhed ſenator muſt be a man who has received the moſt virtuous, liberal, finiſhed education, that human wiſdom can communicate; and that Britiſh electors cannot take a ſurer method to determine the merits of candidates for the important truſt of acting as their repreſentatives in parliament, than to ſcrutinize ſtrictly the early part of life of every man, who preſumes to think himſelf worthy of ſuch an exalted ſtation.

'As a guide to my countrymen in their choice of repreſentatives at ſome future period, when happily, heaven may inſpire them with the virtuous reſolution to reſtore the priſtine vigour of the Britiſh conſtitution; and as an exemplary pattern for every youth who aſpires to public employments in this free ſtate, I ſhall now delineate thoſe additional branches of education, which are as eſſentially neceſſary for all perſons likely to become members of parliament, or ſtateſmen, as the knowledge of the theory of Commerce, Politics, and Finances; the particular ſubjects of theſe lectures.

It is the opinion of Plato, that the Deity, in the formation of mankind, does not temper them all alike, but compoſes them of very different ingredients; and by a beautiful allegory, in which he compares the ſeveral degrees of human excellence to gold, ſilver and braſs, or iron, he draws the outlines of thoſe qualifications which are adapted to the three general claſſes, into which the inhabitants of a nation are uſually divided. It is alſo a tenet of the ancient ſchools, that three things are requiſite to form a perfect man; or, in other words, to make him as complete a reſemblance, as poſſible, of his great Creator; *nature*, *reaſon*, and *manners*.

We need not enter into a fruitleſs controverſy, concerning the perfection or depravity of human nature; it matters not whether we derive a corrupt, maimed, imperfect underſtanding from our parents, in conſequence of original ſin, giving us a natural bias to evil; or whether a rational ſoul is originally given with our bodies, to diſcriminate us from the brutes, and to enable us to form juſt ideas of every object that occurs to us; ſince we may draw an inference from the opinions of the ancients, liable to no objection whatever from the ſyſtems of religion, or philoſophy.

'It is evident, that men who are deſtined to command, to counſel, or to give laws to whole communities, ſhould either be compoſed by nature of finer ſpirits than the bulk of mankind; or ſhould ſtand indebted for them, to education and manners:' at all events, they muſt be endowed with, or acquire pre-eminent talents diſtinguiſhing them from their fellow mortals.

If, therefore, an early propenſity to indolence and inactivity, an averſion to learning, ſlowneſs of apprehenſion, or other marks of a ſlender capacity appear in youth, it is the duty of parents and guardians to qualify them ſolely for the ordinary concerns of private life, ſince the faculties which lead to the chief good and happineſs of mankind are deficient, or imperfect in ſuch characters; and it would be an act of injuſtice to our country, to at-

attempt to place them in public ſtations, where ſuperior abilities are required, to ſupport the honour and happineſs of a whole nation. But if, notwithſtanding the diſadvantages of want of genius and education, men of weak underſtandings, availing themſelves of family intereſt, or court favour, will offer themſelves as candidates for offices which are elective; if there is any ſenſe of honour, any regard for the welfare of their country left in the breaſts of the electors, it muſt ſurely be their inclination, as it is their duty, to convince ſuch men of the folly of their conduct, by rejecting them with diſdain.

Next to a happy genius, and early attachment to ſound manners, in defiance of all the allurements of faſhionable diſſipation, ſhould be expected from thoſe who aſpire to public employments; eſpecially of a legiſlative or judicial kind, in a free ſtate. They ſhould be perfect maſters of that part of religious philoſophy, which teaches us to command our paſſions, and lays down the rules and precepts of ſocial virtue; by which we are enabled to purſue with fortitude, temperance, and perſeverance, the principles of honour, probity, juſtice and humanity; to exhibit continual proofs of a perfect knowledge of the moral obligations we owe to ſociety, by a regular courſe of good behaviour; and to ſhow ourſelves worthy of the honours we expect from our fellow-citizens, by diſtinguiſhed ſobriety and delicacy of conduct: 'For the art of counſelling, directing or governing others with wiſdom and diſcretion, depends on that of living well ourſelves;' how then can we expect, that the man who has paſſed the beſt part of his time in brothels, at gaming aſſemblies, at horſe-races, or in the round of effeminate amuſements, which hourly ſeduce the inhabitants of great cities, ſhould be able to give his advice on any important ſubject, reſpecting the internal, or external adminiſtration of public affairs? Will that man who has made it his boaſt and his conſtant practice to deſpiſe the ſacred duties of religion, to violate the ſtricteſt bonds of amity, to elude the payment of his juſt debts, and to ſet order and decorum at defiance in his nocturnal revels, be a proper perſon to enact laws for the diſtribution of juſtice, for the ſecurity of property, for the preſervation of public tranquillity, or for enforcing obedience to the civil magiſtrate and his ſubſtitutes; or would it not be a burleſque on ſound policy to conſult ſuch men, on the expediency of war or peace, who really know not when a war is juſt and equitable, a peace honourable or diſhonourable, an alliance dangerous or ſalutary? In fine, it is the ſenator's duty thoroughly to underſtand all the obligations to honour, incorruptible integrity, and loyalty, in their full force and utmoſt extent; and not only to know, but to practice, all the moral and ſocial virtues: for theſe attainments he muſt ſtand indebted to the moſt celebrated writers on moral philoſophy, equity, and political economy; and let it be remembered, that in ſuch bodies of electors as uſually aſſemble to nominate candidates at a general election, there are never wanting perſons of learning and experience, capable of judging whether the parties propoſed have purſued ſuch ſtudies as are requiſite to form the character of an accompliſhed ſenator. The freedom of this country, therefore, can never be endangered, if the electors will reſolve to reject all gameſters, debauchees, prodigals and idiots; and to chooſe only ſuch perſons as are properly, as well as legally qualified, to aſſert and maintain the rights and privileges of their conſtituents, and to ſupport the dignity and happineſs of a good king, the father of his people.

It is alſo highly expedient, that a Britiſh member of parliament ſhould be perfect maſter of ancient and modern hiſtory, but more particularly the lat-

ter, in which muſt be included the moſt accurate knowledge of every part of the hiſtory of his own country.

From the records of antiquity, he will learn true fortitude, fidelity, juſtice, temperance, economy, and a ſpirit of heroic ardour inciting him to ſacrifice every private conſideration; health, eaſe, fortune, and even life itſelf, for the good of his country, when ſhe is ſo critically ſituated that her preſervation from ruin depends entirely on ſuch ſignal exertions of patriotiſm. Modern hiſtory will make him acquainted with the commercial and political intereſts of thoſe nations, whoſe ſuperiority or rivalry are to be guarded againſt, or whoſe friendſhip and alliance is to be cultivated by his own country; and it ſhould be a fixed rule with electors to obſerve if the candidates for their votes are converſant in the hiſtory of the revolutions of their own country; for he who is not animated by the glorious ſtruggles that have been made in defence of public freedom, and the ſignal ſucceſſes that have attended them, will either be ſupinely indolent and inattentive, when miniſterial power encroaches on the rights of the people, or he will countenance the uſurpation, if not from venality, yet either from want of public ſpirit, or ignorance of the danger to which the conſtitution is expoſed.

The manners and cuſtoms of his countrymen, their natural genius, temper, general behaviour, and mode of thinking and reaſoning on public affairs, ſhould be thoroughly inveſtigated by every man, who preſumes to ſolicit the honour of repreſenting his fellow citizens in parliament; and no greater proof can be given of the incapacity, or of the ſiniſter views of a candidate, than a manifeſt contempt of the manners, opinions, and bold, free behaviour of the maſs of the people; for a familiar acquaintance with theſe, enables the accompliſhed ſenator to allay their prejudices and animoſities, t ſilence their clamours, to remove their diſcontents, to ſettle their differences, to quell tumults, to diſperſe rioters, and, ſometimes, to prevent the moſt dangerous inſurrections, by his affable, courteous behaviour, his friendly interpoſition, and his prudent advice: theſe are the advantages ſociety will derive (out of doors) from his knowledge of the diſpoſitions of the people, and how they ſtand affected as to the immediate poſture of public affairs; and, in the ſena e, he will always propoſe lenient, conciliating meaſures for correcting and reforming public abuſes; while, on the contrary, he who heartily deſpiſes the vulgar herd of conſtituents, and what he may be pleaſed to call 'the ſcum of the earth,' will be violent both in the ſenate and in public, and will be ready to aid any deſperate miniſter, who ſhall take it in his head, that exiſting circumſtances render it neceſſary to make the people ſubmit by the ſword, or by rigid and partial proſecutions, to his arbitrary will and pleaſure.

All the reaſons and ends of government, every occurrence in the adminiſtration of public affairs, the proceedings of all courts of judicature, and all popular aſſemblies, the characters of all perſons who enjoy poſts of honour and confidence in the ſtate, and the views and expectations of thoſe who haunt the drawing-room, and the levees of miniſters, are ſubjects of profound meditation, and of critical enquiry; and will contribute greatly to the accompliſhment of a complete ſenator: 'for the knowledge of men is a principal branch of true wiſdom.'

It is then the duty of Britiſh electors, to caſt a retroſpective eye on the way of living to which their candidates have been accuſtomed; it will be eaſily traced how they have paſſed their time, and whether they have employed it generally, in ſuch a manner

as was likely to furniſh them with a competent knowledge of government, and of the ſtate of that civil ſociety, whoſe honour they are to ſupport in parliament.

To be continued.

ON FAMILY PRIDE.

SIR,

WE hear in ſome countries, and at ſome ages of the world, of the greateſt veneration and reſpect having been paid to the memory of the forefathers of the then exiſting race. Among the Romans, the orators frequently adduced the name and exploits of their anceſtors, as the moſt powerful and forcible ſtimulation to future and noble actions. However the nature of this veneration of anceſtry may have ſuffered from the changes of time, and however it may be at preſent obſolete and eradicated, I apprehend there is no neceſſity of proof that it has had an exiſtence, even in this kingdom. There has been a time, (not indeed very remote) when the deſcendant of a noble anceſtry would by no means omit reflecting upon, and enumerating the train of warriors, of patriots, and of ſtateſmen, his great grandfathers, and great-great-grandfathers, reſpectively renowned in their generations. He would not forget to expatiate upon the famous victories and memorable battles graced by the preſence of thoſe noble perſonages, the remains of whoſe blood ſtill flowed in his own veins. He would ſpeak with enthuſiaſm of the favours of princes, and the ſubmiſſion of peers! But though a part of our countrymen would perhaps as emphatically and as eloquently as a Cicero, call the attention of an audience to the exploits of their anceſtors, yet I doubt whether there could invariably be obſerved the effect, either upon the ſpeaker or his audience, which that great orator profeſſed a wiſh to produce.—It might indeed ſerve to elevate their minds to a contempt of their foes, but did it decreaſe their enemies? It might urge them to conſider themſelves upon a level with heroes, but did it eſtabliſh for them the glorious character of a conqueror? It might tend to their eſtimation in the herald's office, but had it that effect in the public counſels of the kingdom? It ſeems in fact a kind of recreation, which might operate in an idea of their own grandeur and importance, without extending their merits or inciting them to act for the good of ſociety. And that therefore, ſupporting themſelves upon the meritorious actions of their families, they were perfectly well ſatisfied with the recollection of thoſe actions, without the reflection, that the nobleſt blood exceeds that of the common race only, as it incites to what is peculiarly honourable, If Cicero had at that time ariſen from the grave, he would doubtleſs have beheld, with infinite ſurpriſe, the advantage of a noble origin, which he ſucceſsfully availed himſelf of as an urgent motive to a patriotic ſpirit, and to noble actions for the good of his country, perverted to a ſelf-eſtimation and importance. He would, doubtleſs, have found great difficulty, with all his eloquence, to have convinced his cotemporaries of the propriety of preſerving the dignity of a family, by an exertion of all the power and conſequence, independent of the virtues of thoſe, from whom it was derived. Of the propriety of a daily repetition of the pageantry of a Roman triumph, without any of thoſe duties requiſite from a perſon thus dignified with a perpetuity of ſecurity and honour. He might certainly have obſerved men in this ſituation, devoid of public graces, of martial bravery, and conduct, and of ſenatorial wiſdom, and might he not likewiſe have obſerved

ved them equally diveſted of private and endearing virtues, of generoſity, philanthropy, and benevolence, of forgiveneſs, and forbearance. Yes! he muſt have at laſt been driven to exclaim, "Happy is that country, in which the merits of one man enſures perpetual honour to his progeny!" But can this progeny from hence derive any reaſonable foundation, for a contempt of, or an injuſtice toward their fellow-citizens and countrymen? If a man is under the advantage of being enobled by birthright and inheritance, he ought certainly to ſupport his rank in life, as authorized by the cuſtoms of his country, that is, by ſuch a diſplay of external pomp. But can this man, under the circumſtances of his being thus born, and of his progenitors thus born, for many generations, or immemorially, affect a ſuperiority over any one, who may claim only a humble deſcent, but has, from his own merits and perſonal ſervices, had the honour of being raiſed to the ſame rank, by the bounty of his prince? Certainly not. Would any man in his ſenſes preſume to ſay, that the nobleſt blood would be adequate to the deficiencies of mind, of capacity, and a good diſpoſition? Or that theſe natural defects, are never incident to the deſcendant of a noble family? I by no means intend, generally to attach to our nobility, or men of rank, of the preſent period, this family pride, which is ſo truly ridiculous and irrational; and I am fully aware, that wealth and fortune, as well as even mental ability, have been often equally productive of ſelf-eſtimation and impotence. But can it be ſaid that wealth and genius ſeparate, or united, are leſs reaſonably the foundation of this ſelf-eſtimation, than pure family-rank? Or that the equalizing culpability of the former was not primarily and actually cauſed by the latter? But however offenſive this veneration, or to ſpeak modernly, this family-pride, this preſervative of the ſhadow of true nobility and rank, may be to individuals and ſociety, it is often more prejudicial to thoſe, and the poſterity of thoſe to whom it belongs. A large and expenſive family may frequently be a very material obſtruction to the method of ſupporting this rank and pre-eminence. But how are the limitations of expence, perceptible by the eyes of the world, to be begun, or how is the voice of prudence to be attended to, in oppoſition to a continuance of life, worthy of a noble houſe and family? And what is the inevitable conſequence? Pompous poverty! But even in this ſituation the riſing members of the family are not permitted to take a part in the intereſts of commerce, whereby to be enabled in the acquiſition of an independent competence. They muſt paſs a life of diſappointment, inutility, and dependence upon the generoſity of others, or be brought up in the ſtudy of a profeſſion, for which, perhaps, they are totally unfit. This has been but too frequently the effect of family pride; and I am much miſtaken, if many an honeſt member of ſociety may not at this moment, with the ſweat of labour upon his brow, very juſtly, and truly, exclaim, "A curſe upon the train of noble anceſtors from whom I am ſprung, who to ſupport an ideal greatneſs of family, have diſpoſed of all thoſe poſſeſſions, ſo ſmall a part of which, would now ſatisfy the utmoſt ambition of my wiſhes." Your humble ſervant,

S.

A CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL PAINT.

C. CADET DE VAUX has lately publiſhed a memoir, on what he calls painting in diſtemper with milk. His proceſs, which is nearly ſimilar to that of Lunic, is as follows:

Take ſkimmed milk two quarts, lime newly ſlaked ſix ounces, oil of pinks, linſeed oil, or nut oil, four ounces, Spaniſh white (or well-ground chalk)

chalk) three pounds. Put the lime into an earthen veſſel, and pour over it a portion of the milk, ſufficient to bring it to the conſiſtence of thick ſoup: and gradually the oil, ſtirring the mixture with a ſmall wooden ſpatula; then pour in the remainder of the milk, and dilute in it the Spaniſh white. Skimmed milk, in ſummer, is often found curdled, but this is a matter of little importance to our preſent object; by coming into contact with the lime it will ſoon be reſtored to fluidity. It muſt, however, not be ſour, as it would then form with the lime a ſort of acetite (or, more correctly, a lactite) of lime, ſuſceptible of attracting humidity.

The lime is ſlaked by immerſing it in water, then taking it out and leaving it to effloreſce in the air. The choice of the oils is a matter of indifference; but, for painting white, oil of pinks ought to preferred, becauſe it is colourleſs; even the moſt common oils may be employed for painting with ochre. The oil, by falling into the mixture of milk and lime, diſappears: it is completely taken up by the lime, with which it forms a calcareous ſoap.

The Spaniſh white muſt be pounded, and ſtrewed gently on the ſurface of the liquid, by which it is gradually imbibed, and at length falls to the bottom. This paint may be coloured like that for diſtemper, by charcoal pounded in water, yellow ochre, &c. It is employed in the ſame manner as paint for diſtemper. This quantity will be ſufficient for giving a firſt ſtratum to ſix fathoms. The expence for the above quantity is about fourpence halfpenny, which makes about three halfpence per fathom.

When it is neceſſary that the painting ſhould be more durable, the following mixture may be employed: ſlaked lime two ounces, oil two ounces, and Burgundy pitch the ſame quantity. The pitch muſt be diſſolved in the oil, in a gentle heat, and the clear liquor of the milk and lime muſt be added. During cold weather, the milk and lime ought to be heated, that the pitch may not be too ſuddenly cooled, and to facilitate its union with the milk and lime. Painting with this ſubſtance has ſome analogy to that known by the name of encauſtic.

Theſe kinds of painting will ſtand againſt the common effects of the weather for years, and anſwer well for garden railings, fencings, and the like. The firſt time that wood is thus painted, it ſhould receive a ſecond coat after the firſt one is dry; but when repainted, a ſingle coat only will be neceſſary.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

THE innoculation of the cow-pock, ſeems to be one of the moſt important diſcoveries ever made, and the rapid diſſemination of the practice, is a proof that mankind are diſpoſed to appreciate its value properly.

There are, however, ſome diſadvantages attending it, which have been overlooked. In the ſmall-pox innoculation, the operation in general, either failed, or the ſmall pox were the reſult.

In the cow pox, it often happens otherwiſe, for the part may feſter, and the patient be as liable to the ſmall pox as ever. The apparent ſimplicity of the vaccine innoculation, has led many to commence innoculators, who never ſo much as thought there was a poſſibility of miſtaking, and the ſuppoſition of every ſore that was the effect of innoculation, being true cow pock, has, more than once, led to melancholy conſequences.

For the benefit of the public, I ſhall offer a few remarks on the ſubject; the reſult of my own experience, in above ſix hundred caſes, which I hope will be of ſome ſervice, in the preſent infant ſtate of the new innoculation. In the true cow pock, the innoculation part commonly begins to be red on the ſecond, and continues to the

fifth

fifth day after the operation, and, if the infection has taken place, at a ſingle point, (a thing always to be wiſhed for), it begins to be elevated like a ſmall circular bliſter, of a whitiſh colour, inclining to blue, extending gradually from the ſize of a ſmall bird's eye, to that of a ſplit pea, high round the edges, and dimpled in the middle, having a red baſe, generally hard to the feel. On the eighth, ninth, or tenth days, the redneſs ſpreads to the extent of a penny piece, or ſomewhat broader, and commonly declines on the eleventh, or twelfth day: The pock turning to a dark brown thick ſcab, finely poliſhed, which, if not diſturbed, falls off in a ſhort time, leaving the ſkin underneath of a copper-colour. During the progreſs of the pock, if a bit of clear glaſs is gently preſſed on it, the *cow pock pulſation* will be obſerved*.

Although theſe are the moſt common marks, yet there are various other modifications of true cow pock, all of which will prevent the ſmall pock, provided they will run the proper time above ſpecified.

The ſpurious cow pock, commonly exhibits a ſcab on the ſecond, third, or fourth day, which, in ſome inſtances, continues increaſing for weeks, is at times repeatedly rubbed off, and repeated again; ſometimes remaining quite dry, and at other times, ſuppurating or cracking, and oozing out a coloured matter, whereas the matter of the true cow pock, is always clear. The falſe cow pock has never more than the red baſe, which is deſtitute of the neceſſary hardneſs, and never exhibits the *cow pock pulſation*, a circumſtance, in my opinion, abſolutely requiſite to conſtitute true cow pock.

It appears to me, that the cauſe of this, is either owing to the matter having got a purulent taint, or having been kept ſo long, as to loſe its vaccinating power. It has ſometimes ſuffered ſuch a change, as to excite eruptions on different parts of the body, and eſpecially on the innoculated arm, ending in whitiſh ſcabs of conſiderable duration. A caſe ſometime ago, from a *northern correſpondent*, publiſhed in an Edinburgh paper, was probably this kind of baſtard cow pock. So far as I have made particular enquiry reſpecting the caſes, where the ſmall pox followed the vaccine innoculation, I was always ſatisfied, that they *never* occurred after the true, but *uniformly* after the ſpurious cow pock.

It is to be regretted, that the new innoculation, although widely diffuſed, has not been more general, conſidering that it gives complete protection from a diſeaſe, which has from ages paſt, been the ſcourge of mankind. Should ever that wiſhed for ſpirit ariſe among the better informed members of ſociety (and the ſpirit would be truly patriotic) of eagerly perſuading their neighbours to adopt the practice, then would Britain be the firſt country to enjoy the happineſs reſulting from the invaluable diſcovery of her darling JENNER. I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN CORBET.

Falkirk, Nov. 9. 1801.

P. S. The foregoing obſervations having been ſubmitted to Dr Monro, he returned the copy with the following note, which, with his permiſſion, is ſubjoined.

"DEAR SIR,

"I return to you incloſed, your paper on the cow pock innoculation, with my opinion, that it will be a valuable addition to the other publications, on this very intereſting ſubject; as you have pointed out, after much experience, with more than common accuracy, ſeveral circumſtances, to which, if proper attention be paid, I have no doubt, the patient will be ſecured from any after attack of the ſmall pox." I am, Sir, &c.

ALEX. MONRO, Senior

Edinburgh, Oct. 31. 1801.

* I am aware, that almoſt every ſuppuration has a pulſation, but that of the cow pock eſpecially, where the redneſs extends, has an uncommon (I had almoſt ſaid, a peculiar) gleaning, or flaſhing very often obſervable with the naked eye, which I call the *cow pox pulſation*.

A SIX WEEKS TOUR

Through ſome of the Northern Counties of Scotland.

Continued from Page 628.

WHEN a man travels through the Highlands, he muſt be frequently ſtruck with a defect in agricultural improvements. This too generally prevails, becauſe that enlarged ſyſtem of policy, of giving leaſes to tenants, which has proved ſo beneficial to the ſouthern parts of Scotland, in the northern counties is but ſeldom practiſed. Even the enlightened Sir James Grant, has only of late begun to adopt the practice, of giving his tenants a nineteen years leaſe. I can only attribute a cuſtom, ſo detrimental to the improvement of the country, either to *Pride* or *Ignorance*. The former, I ſhould think, is rather the cauſe. For after the power of the chieftains over their vaſſals, was, by law, aboliſhed, they, no doubt, wiſhed to keep them ſtill under vaſſalage; and therefore, it would naturally occur to them, that the beſt plan, for this purpoſe, was to have them always *tenants at will*. It is to be hoped that the landholders, will, from experience, ſoon ſee the propriety of altering their conduct in this reſpect, and they will in conſequence find, that the Scots in the *North*, as well as in the *South*, are capable of exertions, equally beneficial to Lairds and tenants.

But to leave this ſubject, and purſue my rout, I bade farewell to Caſtle Grant, and its beautiful plantations, and arrived at Dava by one o'clock. The road was excellent, the day bad, but the country pleaſant. After a ſlight refreſhment, I ſet forward to Bridge of Dulſey, where I found a good Inn, and intelligent landlord, and an excellent dinner. All along the way is ſkirted with Holly, Alder, Birch, &c. Certainly Dr Johnſon had not purſued my rout, elſe he would not have accuſed Scotland as deficient in wood. The bridge of Dulſey, over Findhorn, is truly romantic, and the ſcenery around ſublime. The ſpan of the arch is about 48 feet, and from its elevation and proſpect, appears, in my opinion, not much inferior to either the bridge of Don near Aberdeen, or that of Gannochie over North Eſk. Cloſe by the bridge is an inſulated hill, which, were it not for its ſize, would have the appearance of an artificial mount. It belongs to Miſs Brodie of Lethen, and is covered with wood. Upon the top, are ſome veſtiges of a cottage or houſe, of which my landlord gave me the following traditional account. An Iriſhman, (at what period he could not ſay,) had inſinuated himſelf into the good graces of a nobleman's daughter in the ſouth country, and eloped with her. They took up their habitation on this mount, and lived for ſome time undiſcovered. At length, the lady's father and relations found them out, and the poor Iriſhman was doomed to immediate death. However, he was allowed the privilege of chooſing, whether he would be *hanged* or *drowned*. He preferred the latter, and was carried down to the rock, upon which the bridge of Dulſey is now built. But, before his being precipitated into the torrent, his wife requeſted a farewell embrace, when 'claſping him in her arms, with a heroiſm, that would have rendered her name immortal in ancient Rome, ſhe plunged with him into the river. Their bodies were found about two miles below, and their burial place is ſtill rendered memorable by a cairn erected on the ſpot.

About three weeks before my arrival here, the potatoe-ſtems in the neighbourhood, had, in general, been blighted by eaſterly winds, and a few nights' froſt. They were now beginning to recover, but what was ſingular, many ſpots, exactly in the ſame ſituation and ſoil among thoſe which ſuffered, remained entirely unhurt. The cauſe of this phenomenon I cannot aſſign, and therefore refer it to the able writers in the *Farmer's Magazine*. From Dulſey to Calder the road is level and good, and natural wood, particularly birch, in great abundance. The general appearance of the country around, I cannot pretend to deſcribe, as inceſſant rains, and thick fogs, enveloped me the whole way, till I reached Calder.

Whoever has read Shakeſpeare, will

view the Caſtle of Calder, (Cawdor) with an intereſt, proportioned to the veneration he feels for the writings of that immortal bard. I was inſpired with a kind of enthuſiaſm, when my landlord at the inn informed me, that next day, I ſhould ſee the ſpot, where *Banquo* was to ſup, where *Duncan* lodged, and *Macbeth* cloſed the ſcene. All night I could do nothing, but dream of ghoſts and ſpectres, daggers, witches, and moving woods.

My landlord accordingly, in the morning, carried me to the caſtle, which I entered by a draw bridge, over a deep moat now dry, and, by Lord Cawdor's houſekeeper, was politely conducted through the different parts of the building. Lord Cawdor has fitted up for himſelf and friends, a ſuite of rooms, in the caſtle and adjoining wings, which, though not elegant, are ſufficient to accommodate a pretty numerous company, when his Lordſhip chuſes to viſit the place, which, to the regret of the country, is only occaſionally, ſometimes in the ſhooting ſeaſon. I puſhed on with eagerneſs, to viſit the ſcenes immortalized by the inimitable pen of Shakſpeare. After entering the caſtle, however, I was firſt conducted to a large hall, or rather vault, in the centre of which, ſtill ſtands the withered trunk of a large hawthorn tree. Some very old people pretend to have ſeen it in a ſtate of vegetation, with a few leaves upon it, and give you the following tradition of the origin of the caſtle. At ſome very diſtant period, ſay they, a Scottiſh nobleman, in the ſouthern part of the country, continually harraſſed by the incurſions of the Engliſh, was adviſed in a dream, to leave his habitation, remove every thing valuable, and putting his archives, and papers of importance upon the back of a jack-aſs, to follow him till he ſhould ſtop, and on the ſpot, erect a caſtle, where he ſhould ever after remain in ſafety. The nobleman did as commanded, and the aſs ſhowed a ſagacity far ſuperior, to what might have been expected from many a wiſer animal; for he ſtopt at the hawthorn tree above mentioned, ſituated upon a riſing ground with a rocky bottom, and every where ſurrounded by a hollow, which before the uſe of artillery, muſt have rendered a caſtle here, though moderately fortified, and with a ſmall garriſon, almoſt impregnable. Cloſe by the caſtle, ſtood once other two hawthorns, coeval with the one within. But of theſe, one was lately overturned by a hurricane, the other, however, ſtill retains a few ſcattered branches.

After viewing the vault, I aſcended a pretty broad ſtair-caſe, to a large hall, which is ſaid to be that, wherein Macbeth entertained Duncan and his gueſts, and where he was alarmed by the appearance of the ghoſt of Banquo, whom he had cauſed to be murdered, in the avenue to the caſtle, as he was coming to ſupper.

The next flight of ſtairs conducts you to a ſpacious room, ſaid to be Duncan's bed room, and in which a bed is exhibited, which ſtill bears his name. It is a heavy piece of mechaniſm, about ſix feet ſquare, of ſolid oak, top and bottom the ſame; and theſe, with the poſts, are overloaded with ſculpture in alto relievo, which only diſplays the patience of the artificers, without either taſte, regularity, or elegance. Here you have the cloſet adjoining, in which the two pages ſlept, whoſe bodies were ſtained, by Macbeth, with the blood of their murdered monarch. The principal door of this chamber, opens to the ſtair caſe, where a centinel was placed, but, in a corner, appears a ſmall entry, like a preſs door, which communicates with a back paſſage to the outer entry, and, of courſe, to the hall, where the gueſts were aſſembled. By this paſſage, Macbeth and his lady might have had acceſs to commit the horrid deed, unknown to a ſingle perſon in the caſtle. So exactly, in every reſpect, does the ſituation anſwer to Shakſpear's deſcription. Perhaps, indeed, antiquarians may object to this being the ſcene of that infernal tranſaction, becauſe Duncan was murdered about the middle of the *11th century*, whereas, this caſtle is ſaid to have been "built by the King's permiſſion," in the *14th*. Might not *rebuilt*, or rather *repaired*, anſwer the objection?

The plan of the preſent caſtle, might have been the ſame with that of the ancient, and probably continued, for the particular purpoſe of perpetuating the memory of this infamous deed. As to Duncan's bed, I ſhall ſay nothing.

It

It is, at leaſt, a piece of ancient workmanſhip. The caſtle of Inverneſs, of which not a veſtige now remains, as well as that of Glammis in Angus, claim the *honour* of having had the worthy Duncan murdered within their walls. Although Buchanan, and ſome other hiſtorians differ from me in opinion, I cannot help thinking that *Calder* yet deſerves the preference.

(To be continued.)

For the Scots Magazine.

STRICTURES ON IRVING'S LIFE OF FERGUSSON.

Concluded from p. 701.

THE dignity of Fergusſon's mind has ever reflected an honour on his memory, which, though ſome may have endeavoured to leſſen it by affixing the name of pride to an independent ſpirit, rendered jealous of its rights by poverty and misfortune, none but Irving has attempted to efface, by the imputation of contrary qualities. It ſeems to be the error of this biographer to detail facts unconnected with their cauſes and circumſtances. He expoſes to cenſure, as mean and deſpicable, the conduct of Fergusſon in a ſituation, in which, if the behaviour of one man be ſuperior to that of another, it is more to be attributed to chance, than to any fixed principle of action. If cenſure was to be inflicted, it ought to have fallen on that vice, which, obſcuring the thinking faculty produces a thouſand vices and abſurdities, which could never have originated in ſober inclination, and which when connected with their cauſe, exhibit the character in a much leſs diſhonourable light, than when they are repreſented as the conſequences of radical depravity or meanneſs of diſpoſition. Of illiberality, therefore, or of inability, muſt Irving be convicted; and from both the biographer who would do juſtice and honour to the character of departed genius muſt free himſelf, if he would eſcape the hatred and contempt due to malevolence and preſumption.

Poets, from purſuing the illuſions of fancy more than following the dictates of reaſon, have ever been characteriſed as inconſtant in purpoſe, and flexible in reſolution. Viewing the conduct of Fergusſon with a prejudice in favour of this general character, Irving has perhaps loaded the poet with a greater ſhare of irreſolution, than he would have taxed the man. This is ſuſpected, from his attributing his irreſolution, more to his naturally fervid temperament than to any unfavourable circumſtances with which he had to ſtruggle. It was the misfortune of Fergusſon to be placed in a ſituation which ſtrenuouſly counteracted all his reſolutions of amendment. To have been prudently virtuous he muſt have oppoſed, to his natural indolence, laborious exertion, in a profeſſion repugnant to poetical feeling; and have ſacrificed the luxuries of the ſocial board, and the ſhouts of applauſe, to a ſcanty ſubſiſtence, and a ſolitary obſcurity. Virtue received the inert approbation of his reaſon, while the phantoms of vicious pleaſure dazzled his imagination, and triumphed over his heart. The one promiſed future happineſs by an immediate ſtruggle with the paſſions; the phantoms of the other allured to preſent enjoyment, and left futurity to chance.

To futurity, the unfortunate, by a ſtrange fatality, often look as the redreſſer of their miſeries, without purſuing the means which can juſtify expectation. In this dream of fancy did Fergusſon continue till experience awakened reflection, by detecting the fallacies of hope, and correcting the errors of imagination. When he ſaw his fault, and reſolved amendment, his reaſon was unfortunately too weak to check the impulſe of paſſions which frequent indulgence had ſtrengthened; and it was not till afflicted with religious deſpondency, which turned his attention to himſelf and another life, that he was able to reſiſt the ſolicitations of friendſhip, or evade the allurements of pleaſure.

It was then that he retired to the country in purſuit of that peace of mind which he had in vain ſought for in the town. A ſucceſſion of new objects, he thought, might perhaps change

the current of his ideas, and divert his memory from brooding on actions to which a diſordered fancy attached an imaginary guilt. But in this, as might have been expected, he was deceived. The ſame diſeaſe of mind which drove him into the country, in three days drove him back again to the town; where he continued a prey to the horrors of a melancholy that terminated at length in total inſanity, from which death only was deſtined to free him.

His melancholy, in whatever it originated, ſeems to have ſeized him a conſiderable time before his death. Writing to a friend from Edinburgh in October 1773, he uſes theſe words, "The town is dull at preſent; I am thoroughly idle, and that fancy which has often afforded me pleaſure, almoſt denies to operate but on the gloomieſt ſubjects." And in the ſame letter he thus ſubſcribes himſelf, "Your *afflicted* humble ſervant."

The anecdote of what paſſed between Mr Woods and him below the North Bridge, when Fergusſon firſt ſhewed marks of inſanity, is but imperfectly related. It is not, however, intended that it ſhould be here completed, though it may find a place in ſome future narrative. The latter part of the anecdote had eſcaped the recollection of Irving, who, in collecting his materials, we ſhould imagine, would not have fallen into the ſame error with Campbell, ſome of whoſe miſtakes he corrects and accounts for by telling us, that "Mr Campbell received his information from our poet's biſter, but inſtead of committing it to writing on the ſpot, he truſted ſolely to memory*. This method of taking biographical anecdotes, however, he did not himſelf always adopt, as the one alluded to was communicated to him preciſely as it was related by Mr Woods.

It may perhaps be thought paradoxical to ſay, that human nature has been ennobled and degraded by the beſt qualities of the heart; and that ignominy and contempt have had their origin in the ſame cauſe which has produced reſpect and veneration. Yet to acute ſenſibility, ſocial feeling, and warm affection, muſt the candid mind attribute the irregularities of Fergusſon. Every attachment which he formed, it is believed, he regarded as diſſoluble only by death or by diſhonour, a term which he perhaps received in a much more limited ſenſe than ſtrict virtue will allow. Hence the imprudent ſacrifices which he made to ill eſtimated friendſhip; and hence, perhaps, his many and vain ſtruggles to free himſelf from the tyranny of habits which the ſophiſtry of temptation would repreſent as proceeding from the indulgence of ſome of the nobleſt affections of the heart.

Cenſure will be loſt in pity, when the follies of Fergusſon are connected with every untoward circumſtance of fortune; with every generous feeling of a virtuous heart. There was a ſituation in which its impulſes would not have ſullied, but have reflected honour on his character; where choice would not have been forced to yield to the conſtraints of neceſſity, and where from the poet, there would not have been required the firm reſolution and determined virtue of the philoſopher. But to change, in fancy, the ſealed and irreverſible decrees of fate, is only adding ſorrow to the already too painful remembrance of his misfortunes. The wiſh which indulges the thought, may, however, pardon it;—could ſuch a reverſion be made, the character of Fergusſon might deſcend unſpotted to poſterity, and the lovers of Scottiſh ſong, might exult in the genius of their bard, without mingling with their joy, a tear of pity; the juſt, but ſad tribute to his unfortunate memory.

While he here attempts to vindicate the character of Fergusſon, it is not without reaſon, that the writer is apprehenſive, leſt ſome ſhould ſuppoſe it to be done at the expence of virtue; and, that if the cenſure of Fergusſon's conduct be leſſened, the intereſts of morality are not advanced. The character of Fergusſon, is, perhaps, one of thoſe which cannot be otherwiſe delineated, if it is to be delineated at all. In contemplating it, eſteem and hatred are unable to maintain their due degree in the mind. Eſteem for his virtuous feelings will predominate over hatred of his irregular practices, when they are conſidered ſo cloſely connected as cauſe and effect; and, if thus viewed, ſuch a character will be dangerous to morality, not only as it may afford a plea of palliation to others in ſimilar

* Life of Fergusſon prefixed to Chapman and Lang's edition of his poems.

ſimilar circumſtances, but as it may be aſſumed by hypocricy, as a cloak to hide the guilt of radical depravity. If virtue and vice are found to be ſo blended in the character of Ferguſſon, as to deſtroy the neceſſary diſtinctions of right and wrong, it muſt, in that caſe, be allowed, that though it may be palliated, it ought not to be imitated. From the imitation of his imprudencies, however, the detail of the misfortunes which they produced, will always prove a powerful preventive.

It is aſſerted, and it is believed erroneouſly, that "of a ſpouting club which had been inſtituted at Edinburgh, he became a diſtinguiſhed member. His talents for mimickry were unrivalled: the reputation which he here acquired, in exhibiting imitations of the moſt eminent actors of the Edinburgh Theatre, inſpired him with diſtant thoughts of mounting the ſtage. This ended like the reſt of his projects." If the teſtimony of a gentleman well known in the theatrical world, and once the intimate companion of Ferguſſon, is to be relied upon, this ſtatement, will be found entitled to little credit. Curioſity prompted the writer of this to enquire of him, whether Ferguſſon was conſpicuous for ſtage talents; and the information received, in conſequence, was that it could not be poſitively known, becauſe he never ſpouted.

For the profeſſion of a player, indeed, he has been heard to expreſs rather a faſtidious contempt, and, if his talents for mimickry ever flattered his friends into the belief that nature had fitted him for treading the boards with diſtinction, it is probable that he himſelf thought otherwiſe. To excel in exhibiting characters in the lower walks of the comic muſe, his mimical talents certainly adapted him, but it is doubtful, that to ſuch a ſpecies of excellence, his dignity of mind could have attached an idea of diſtinction. Preſumption may be juſtified in ſuppoſing that the imitative talents of Ferguſſon, promiſed ſucceſs in exhibiting the higher dramatic characters, only as it aſſociates them with his ſenſibility and powers of characteriſtical diſcrimination. Imitative talents when they have a perſonated character for their ſubject, and when conſidered unconnected with the other talents of their poſſeſſor, give little reaſon to ſuppoſe theatrical excellence. Some of the moſt eminent performers of the Britiſh ſtage have, in our own theatre, been ſucceſsfully imitated by players, who yet, in their ordinary capacities, have drudged in very inferior characters of the drama. Whether Ferguſſon had, or had not, entertained thoughts of "mounting the ſtage," is a queſtion which, were it poſitively determined, could but little affect his character, and might therefore have never been propoſed. If, however, it be negatived by farther inquiry, it will at leaſt leſſen the biographer's charge of irreſolution.

Though the work of Irving was viewed by the writer of theſe pages, with a deteſtation equal, perhaps, to that of his relations, yet he was not with them equally convinced, that a public declaration of it would be either prudent, or neceſſary; becauſe he conſidered that it might only ſerve to flatter the conſequence of a man who ſeems to have ſacrificed every generous feeling to the deſire of being any way conſpicuous; and draw from obſcurity, a work, which notwithſtanding the attempts of its author to introduce it to public notice, and the celebrity of its ſubjects, might perhaps be doomed to merited neglect. Yet, it was alſo conſidered, and the conſideration determined his conduct; that to have allowed the aſperſions of Ferguſſon's character to paſs unimpeached with falſehood, might have been regarded by ſome, as a tacit acknowledgement of their juſtice, and thoſe who, from perſonal knowledge of the poet, could have ſhewn, that ſuch a concluſion was not founded in truth, might yet have been inclined to ſilence, from a regard to the honour of his relations.

It were much to be wiſhed, that one of thoſe gentlemen, who have, to the honour of their country, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves, as biographers and critics would undertake to give to the world, an account of Ferguſſon's life, which might, by amplitude of detail, ſupercede all former accounts, and by its candour and liberality, counteract the malicious tendency of the laſt. The increaſing reputation of Ferguſſon, as it muſt excite curioſity, to be farther informed

reſpecting his perſonal hiſtory, ſo it will ſufficiently juſtify any attempt that can be made to gratify it.

Beſide Irving's work, and a ſhort ſketch by Mr Campbell, in his "Introduction to the Hiſtory of Poetry in Scotland," no life of Fergusſon has appeared of any conſequence. Mr Campbell's narrative contains ſome particulars not related by Irving, but, in point of accuracy, it is not much to be recommended. All the ſources of information, which an induſtrious biographer might have recourſe to, have not been exhauſted by Irving, Many, we may believe, would have been as willing to communicate what they knew reſpecting him, as the biographer could have been eager to receive it, had it been known, that an attempt was making to combine the incidents of a life, the recollection of which, would to them be not the leſs pleaſing, that it was mellowed with ſorrow; and, on that account, not the leſs to be wiſhed, that it ſhould be ſecured againſt the ravages of time.

The period of his life, which connects him with the univerſity of St. Andrews, is well known to Profeſſor Vilant, who we have no reaſon to believe, would be backward to communicate whatever his recollection retains of the incidents which relate to it, ſince he has already promiſed to contradict the report, which places Fergusſon in the philoſophical chair of Wilkie, by relating the circumſtances on which it was founded.

'A youthful frolicſome exhibition (Profeſſor Vilant writes in alluſion to the above report) of your uncle (Fergusſon), firſt directed Dr Wilkie's attention to him, and he afterwards employed him one ſummer, and part of a another, if I rightly remember, in tranſcribing a fair copy of his academical lectures. The anecdote here alluded to, I may hereafter communicate to you, if I ſhall be able, being at preſent in ſo diſtreſsful, and weakly a ſtate of body, as to be unable to read or write, without bringing on a ſevere feverith paroxiſm.'

The incidents of the latter part of Fergusſon's life, from the time of his leaving the grammar ſchool of Dundee, to the period of his death, are known to many, whoſe deſire to communicate them, will not perhaps be found leſs than their ability to do it with accuracy and preciſion.

Upon looking over the preceding pages, the writer finds that part of the cenſure they contain, may be retorted with effect upon himſelf, ſince, with no claim, from age, to experience, he has attempted, in ſome meaſure, to delineate the character of Fergusſon; nay more, he may be convicted of having arrogantly endeavoured to preſcribe rules to the writers of biography, and the title which theſe pages bear, may expoſe him to the cenſure, of preſumptuouſly aſſuming the name of critic, Theſe are heavy charges, from which, however, no exemption will be ſought, if it do not appear that neceſſity, that honour, compelled him to what he has written. He never thought of attempting in any degree, to draw the character of Fergusſon till it was aſperſed; and even then, however partially, and imperfectly it may be executed, he has only oppoſed truth to falſehood. Falſehood which, to thoſe who knew it not to be ſuch, would have been received as truth, and which, by thoſe who knew it, might not have been publicly expoſed for reaſons already given. Theſe reaſons are now obviated, and if it ſhould be found, as it probably may, that the character of Fergusſon is yet to be vindicated, they may ſtill have an opportunity of ſhewing their regard for truth, and the reputation of their poet and their friend.

To preſcribe rules to the writers of biography, may appear ſufficiently preſumptuous. The nature of the rules, if ſuch they be, is known, and before the charge of preſumption be fixed, let it be aſked to whom are they preſcribed? To one, whoſe age forbids him to be reckoned a teacher in the ſchool of experience, and who, therefore, can complain of no infringement of prerogative, when a hint is kindly offered him by a fellow diſciple. To one, who has not been ſaid to have failed from literary incapacity, but from an apparent deficiency in the moral qualities, eſſential to the biographer, which to poſſeſs, as it implies no ſuperiority of talents, ſo, to be capable of judging of which, argues no ſuperiority of genius. To one whoſe predilection for biography might lead him to fail again, and whom therefore to cor-

correct, if it be presumptuous, the double good it promises, will perhaps extenuate; it may save the memory of some genius from dishonour, and his own character from farther disgrace.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Speculations on the Situation and Resources of Egypt. By G. Baldwin, late Consul General there. 8vo.

SO much has of late been written on Egypt, that it may be thought by some, that the subject is exhausted. Far from it. Mr Baldwin has chosen new ground, and directed his pursuits to objects, worthy the attention of the statesman, and the merchant. As the present time renders every authentic information on this subject of the considerable importance, we shall endeavour to give an analysis of the most prominent subjects treated of. Before entering upon the work itself, our readers will not be displeased with the perusal of the author's letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, assigning his reasons for the publication.

London, Sept. 17. 1801.

In yielding to the general with of my friends to be informed of the history, as far as I am able to inform them, of the late invasion of Egypt, and of the circumstances which led to it, and which are likely to arise out of it; I have not hesitated to recur to papers, and memorials, which were written at your request, and consequently owe their existence to your consideration and regard for me. I do not know if my doing it without your previous permission may stand in need of an apology; I would not have done it, if I had thought so myself, but I will give for my apology, if I must give an apology, my motive; and it is, 'That our country may know that such simple men as myself, and their opinions, are not disregarded by ministers when they treat of events, however remote they may seem to be in prospect, if they appear to have any verisimilitude in argument, or foundation in fact.' And that you, sir, have done me the honour to attend to these opinions, particularly when the world was disposed to laugh at them; and have availed of them, as the events have proved, to the honour and advantage of our country.

But, sir, the political cauldron is compounding of great events. More is foreboding: 'more hubble bubble;' more 'toil and trouble.' It would require almost magical penetration to conceive it.

Will you allow me, sir, to take up the thread of my discourse from the letter I had begun, but could not send from Naples; and to explain what I meant to say when I asserted that Bonaparte had touched upon the subject of the Turkish empire, and had only failed of it when he failed in his design upon Acre.

All Syria was suspended by the siege of Acre. The mountains of Castravan, of Lebanon, of Cassius, were never completely subjugated by the Turk. The inhabitants are generally Marotina Christians. There is a nation called Meteveli, and another Durzis. They are all of an independent turn of mind: are all armed from the age of boys, and are governed by their own Emirs, or Sheicks, or Princes. I have been among them, and was acquainted with the Emir Useff, and Emir Monsur, and Sheick Ali Jamblat, and many others. They are all warriors, loving athletic exercises. They may be numbered at one hundred thousand fighting men.

Sir Sidney Smith appears to have known their importance. He corresponded with the chiefs of these men. They had been persuaded by Bonaparte; and Sir Sidney Smith reclaimed them from the course and purpose he had engaged them to adopt. Sir Sidney Smith encouraged them by his conduct. It was the conduct of a man inspired. People speak of the defence of Acre as of something prodigious: It *was* prodigious! The Alexander of the day, with his army of conquerors, was made heart-sick before Acre, by a hand-

handful of Britains. Acre, an atom before ſuch a conqueror.

It is very true: and very fortunate for the world that he was ſtopped; for if he had conquered Acre, all Syria would have ſubmitted at the ſame time. The mountains would have declared for him, and he would have diſpoſed of the arms, and of the reputation of his conqueſts, to ſubvert the Turkiſh empire.

What would have been his next meaſure? His next meaſure would have been to conquer Aſia Minor. You ſee him, ſir, by the conqueſt of Syria, at the defiles of Taurus.

I know this country too. I know it for more than thirty years to have been in a ſtate of revolt. It is governed by independent agas, or chiefs of diſtricts; revolted from oppreſſion; every man aſſerting and maintaining his own; giving property and freedom, and the energies of freedom to his adherents; and defending his eſtates with reſolution and effect. In the exigencies of war they have made a common cauſe with the ſtate; they have contributed a quota of men to the war; but upon no account they have ſuffered paſhas, or officers of authority, to come among them to govern. They have no collective force; no concert, no co-operation, as to their general intereſt. If they had been threatened by the whole maſs of power from Syria, what could they have done?

They could have done nothing. Bonaparte would have ſoftened their deſcent by a proclamation. He would have ſent to them individually. 'You ſee that I have conquered Egypt and Syria, and that nothing can reſiſt my arms. I am at your door. I am marching into Aſia Minor. I am marching to Conſtantinople. If you will live in your independency, I promiſe to maintain you in your independency, in your religion, and in your eſtates. If you think you can moleſt me in my progreſs; you will feel the weight of my deſolating ſword.'

And they would have ſubmitted; and Bonaparte would have marched triumphant to the boundary of Aſia; to the confines of Europe. He would hence have looked down upon Conſtantinople.

I know, ſir, that you have already ſtarted at the dilemma of the Ottoman throne.—The natural retreat of the Turk, Aſia Minor, cut off.—At his back an inveterate rebellion conducted by a deſprate chief.—All around him deſection, defection, defection.—A priſoner in his capital at the mercy of No mercy! Need I proceed to the end?

Bonaparte ſaw all this; and from the mirror of his ambition, already ſaw himſelf reflected Arbiter of Turkey. He ſaw the eagle blenching at his approach. What could then have ſtopt him? But luckily for the world, Acre ſtopt him. But Acre threw the monſter on his back; but Acre expoſed this chimera to the world. He turned about, but did not turn from his deſign. He carried it boiling in his ſtomach to France. He ſaw it practicable from another derection. He knew the weakneſs of mankind. He had ſkill and craft enough to abuſe it. This is the era of revolutions, he ſaid to his army upon his return, and the army caught it;—they ſwore to ſupport him. They made him arbiter of their fate.

It is not an ordinary ſtory of an ordinary mind, than can break at once through a cloud of diſgrace, into ſuch a ſudden blaze of confidence and power; for the defeat at Acre was no inconſiderable defeat; for the deſertion of his companions of arms in the Eaſt, was not that commendable act which ſhould recommend him to a further conceſſion of confidence and power. It was the diſmemberment of Turkey; it was the faſcinating effects of ſuch a ſcheme upon the powers of Europe, that recommended him; and indeed,

What a card to play off to avarice! what a card to play off to ambition! Do we want more to account for the ſudden reverſe of fortune in Italy? Three-and-twenty fortreſſes ſurrendered by the ſame hand, that after ſo much waſte of blood and treaſure conquered them!

So far advanced as this in his project, I did believe that he would have left England to her expedition to Egypt. I did believe, that he would have deduced the ſecurity of his Egyptian conqueſt, whether maſtered by the Engliſh, or not, among the neceſſary conſequences of his expedition to Turkey. I did believe that he would have

have been ſenſible of the unſurmountable difficulty of ſuccouring Alexandria with a fleet; and that Gantheaume would have been employed to tranſport forces into Greece; I did believe all this, and ſaid it; becauſe I am apt to believe in the infallibility of theſe great men. This was, obviouſly to me, the game he ought to have played. It was tempting, it was open, it promiſed ſucceſs; but he was loſt in the danger of Egypt. He perſiſted in trying to ſave Egypt: and did not know that he was loſing his time.

England had conquered Egypt before I left it; ſhe had only to avail of the advantage ſhe had gained. Gantheaume has been diſappointed. The republicans have not conquered Turkey: The moment, perhaps, is loſt: the Northern Confederacy muſt be otherwiſe diſpoſed. — But the Greeks, he may ſay, are revolted in their hearts; but all Servia is in rebellion; but the Turkiſh power is a phantom. But I will attempt it yet.

Indeed, the flood-gates of dominion ſeem every where to be wrenched: the waters are on: the land-marks are removed. God alone can tell when this afflicting ſpirit may ſubſide.

The tendency of diſorder is neceſſarily to diſſolution; and a day will come when order will reſume its reign.

I do not mean to be *particular*, when I ſpeak of the tendency of diſorder. I mean to awaken our policy to the general diſorder of Europe. I think that France may not, at this time, find it ſo eaſy a taſk to accompliſh her deſigns upon Turkey, but I think alſo that nothing can long protract the fall of that decaying empire.

Upon this principle we cannot part with Egypt at any rate. To whom ſhould we part with it? If there were ſufficient reaſon to juſtify our ſending an army into Egypt to expel the French, the ſame reaſon muſt exiſt for keeping them out? Would you put the Turk in poſſeſſion of it again? They cannot keep the French out. They could not keep them out before; and when the French were in, could they drive them out? Are arguments wanting to ſubſtantiate this? Is the Turk more powerful than he was?

But England has profeſſed to recover Egypt for the Turk? and ſhall England wreſt Egypt from the French, to rob it from the Turk? Would this be acting the part of a faithful ally? But England did not ſend her armies to Egypt out of compliment to the Turk. England had an intereſt in wreſting Egypt from the French; an intereſt, equivalent to the magnitude of the undertaking: and ſhall ſhe abandon this meaſure of ſafety to her intereſt before ſhe is ſure to have accompliſhed the intent of it? If the Turk could have kept the French out, there would have been no want of the armies of England to drive them out. The Turk attempted with the whole force of his empire to drive them out; but the world is informed how miſerably he was defeated. The Turk therefore is inadequate in power. Shall England then reſtore it to the Turk, who cannot by himſelf defend it? Shall England live expoſed to the ſame danger again? Then what is to be done?

England ſhould be ever faithful to her principles. Faithful to her allies. England muſt ſay to the Turk, you ſhall have your province. We will defend it for you. You ſhall have your tribute, as the Mameluks were engaged to pay it. Did the Mameluk ever remit to you any tribute? Could you force even the Mameluk to pay to you his tribute? Then England will anſwer that your tribute ſhall be paid. Then what will the conſequences be to England?

I have ſaid, Sir, in my ſpeculations on Egypt, that ſhe annually ſent a thouſand ſhips abroad with her ſuperfluous productions. To enter into a detail of this commerce would ſurpaſs the bounds of a letter: but it may be to your ſatisfaction to know, that in rice, and grain, and coffee, and ſenna, and flax, and hemp, ſal ammoniac, myrrh, and aloes; and gums of all kinds, and ivory, ſafflower, hides, indigo, ſugar, and an infinite variety of articles uſeful to our conſumption and manufacture; a thouſand cargoes may eaſily be compoſed, and annually imported from Egypt to England. Do I ſay a thouſand ſhips? Yes! A thouſand ſhips, and I have left out of my account the lake Natron: producing a ſalt, anſwering all the purpoſes of ſoda

in bleaching, and in making of ſoap, equal to a thouſand cargoes more, if required. All this will pre-ſuppoſe a want of European manufacture in an adequate proportion. Cloth, and ſhalloons, and Mancheſter goods, and baize, and blankets, and ſhawls: cutlery, iron ware, watches, lead, tin, tin plates, tobacco, cochineal, and arms, gun-powder, and of every aſſortment that can be named. This I can ſpeak of, from my experience and obſervation. This is what has been done. But if Egypt was protected from the tyranny which has oppreſſed it; if the peaſant could enjoy the fruit of his labour; if he had not to fear the diſplay of his means; his means would enable him, and his ſpirit would prompt him, to indulge himſelf a little more in the conveniences and and elegances of life. If Egypt could be improved, in any proportion to its ſuſceptibility of improvement, I would not heſitate to ſay, that we might reckon upon a circulation of two thouſand ſhips of commerce in one year from Egypt to the ports of England. Do we forget what Egypt was! I have ſeen what it is, Sir! The French have ſeen it, and know its worth. If it can be held to England; ſhe may talk of jewels in her crown, but a brighter than this, ſhe will not poſſeſs.

To pretend to ſay, in the fluctuating ſtate of power in Europe at preſent, who ſhall fall, and who ſhall riſe; who ſhall be deſpoiled, and who ſhall divide the ſpoil; is not the purpoſe of my preſent addreſs. A great diſorder is near at hand. Thoſe will fare beſt, who have beſt deſerved. In this reflection, I feel moſt comfortable for honeſt England. G. BALDWIN.

London, Sept. 17, 1801.

(To be continued.)

A Survey of the Strength and Opulence of Great Britain; wherein is ſhewn the Progreſs of its Commerce, Agriculture, Population, &c. before and ſince the acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover. By the Rev. Dr Clarke, Secretary for the Library, &c. to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. With obſervations by Dean Tucker and David Hume, Eſq. in a Correſpondence with Lord Kaimes; now firſt publiſhed. 8vo. 5s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies.

EVERY political writer is deſirous of impreſſing his readers with the idea, that his mind is actuated by no undue bias; though it is a general remark, that ſcarcely an individual takes up his pen on this ſubject, who is not in ſome meaſure influenced either by gratitude or expectation; and that it is nearly impoſſible to find a perſon altogether exempted from prejudices and partialities. In ſaying this, we do not mean to impeach the integrity of all political authors, nor that of Dr Clarke in particular. While, however, he makes a part of the civil and eccleſiaſtical ſyſtem, we appeal to him whether he ought to ſpeak of himſelf as 'free from the chains of power.' "His ſervice," we admit, "is perfect freedom," being entirely to his own good liking; and he may truly ſay, that he 'deſpiſes to do obeiſance to the Baals of popularity;' yet he does not occupy that truly independent ground, which might enable him to aſſert, that he alike deſpiſes the gods of the court and thoſe of the populace. It muſt ſuffice if, 'without pretending to the ſpirit of independant truth,' he has endeavoured to give that view of the ſtrength and opulence of his country, which appears to him to be juſt;—and he unqueſtionably has taken great pains with his preſent work.

We ſhould be pleaſed to think, that Dr C. has not flattered us; yet we fear that this is the caſe; and though we have little reliſh for croaking politics, calculated to oppreſs the public mind with deſpair, we cannot approve of any attempts to lead John Bull into *fool's paradiſe*. Admitting, that the continuation of the conteſt with France were neceſſary, and that our commerce has experienced a vaſt acceſſion; yet, while the Bank deems it prudent to withhold the payment of its notes in caſh, while taxes accumulate, while the neceſſaries of life are at enormous prices, and (which is worſt of all,) while the numbers of the poor, and conſequently the poors-rates are increaſing in almoſt every pariſh in the kingdom, it is an outrage on common ſenſe, to talk of our *unexampled proſperity and happineſs*. Our vaſt exertions have required an increaſe of taxation, but ought our National Debt to be reckoned in the eſtimate of our wealth

wealth and resources? Might not a gentleman, in taking an account of his property, as well enumerate the mortgages on his estates as so many additions to his riches? The real opulence of a country consists in its population, its productiveness, and the industry of its inhabitants; and its prosperity is manifested in the general diffusion of the necessaries and comforts of life. Extended taxation, aided by paper circulation, will enable the calculator to make a most splendid exhibition of growing riches: but a nation is not, in fact, four times richer than it was, because the quarter of wheat, which formerly sold for forty shillings, has obtained in the market 8l.; nor is the land owner made richer by doubling the rent of his land, when the product of this measure is taken from him by the increased price of necessaries, and by accumulating assessments. It is trifling with us to invite us to estimate, politically, the value of land and its produce by its money-price. We need not tell Dr Clarke that, when the clergy calculate for themselves, they do not proceed in this manner. The *pro* and the *contra* ought to be fairly exhibited. Let us see how far Dr Clarke does this. He gives an ingenious abridged history of the rise, progress, and effects of commerce, in which he informs us, that our trade has increased thirteen fold: but with this representation he exhibits none of the evil effects of this growth of commerce in drawing us into wars, and in raising the price of the necessaries of life. He does not contrast the present state of the poor with their situation half a century ago, but only mentions obsolete laws respecting them and their condition in remote times.

In the next chapter, on the History and Progress of Revenues, the vast increase of our revenue in later times, is considered as a proof of national ability. A formidable objection, however, Dr Clarke observes, may be urged viz. that we may be unable to support this vast revenue, which is stated to be fifty-six millions; and nothing that he advances, to obviate this objection, strikes us as satisfactory. Taxation, probably, will not be greatly decreased on the event of a peace; and we are not sure, that our commerce will then equal its present extent. To *taxation*, however, Dr C. is partial; and he asserts that, when 'well regulated, it invigorates a nation.' Does he mean to say that taxation must invigorate, if carried to an unlimited amount, provided that it be well arranged?—Ought not our relative situation with foreign countries to be taken into the account? Must not excessive taxation, however well-regulated, tend to embarrass trade, by permitting other states to possess advantages in the price of manufactures, and thus diminishing the demand for the produce of our own industry?

Dr Clarke makes a light estimation of our enormous debt and taxes; assuring his readers, that our 'gigantic strength will disregard the weight of the peace establishment:'—but here the Doctor is not consistent with himself; for, if *taxes invigorate*, how can he enumerate the liquidation of the debt, and the consequent diminution of taxes, among our blessings *in futuro*?—yet to this he points as to a happy prospect for the nation. This must be Arabic to John Bull: who will also as little comprehend the author's distinction, when he says that our commerce has advanced '*during* war, but *not by* war.' The successes of our arms have unquestionably been a source of increased trade. Our victories have for the present, thrown the commerce of Europe into our hands; and the security of our insular situation, guaranteed by our all-triumphant navy, has made Great Britain the emporium of the world. Thus has our great trade been assisted by the war. As Dr Clarke, however, will not allow this, neither will he admit that this augmentation of trade will be terminated by a peace. We must refer our readers to the work for his reasons.—His statement of the increase of our commerce, during the present war, demands exhibition:

The Commerce of Great Britain amounted, according to the official rates, in 1793, to	£. 39,666,000
Ditto in 1799, -	62,828,000
Increase during war	£. 23,162,000

While Dr C. makes a splendid display of the effects of commerce, he sinks the quantity of the public debt. Representing its real value to be about

271,000,000l., and then deducting this trifling ſum from 2,300,000,000, the total value of the national property, (according to Mr Beeke's ſtatement,) he triumphantly aſks, "How are we ruined?"

Farther to ſatisfy the reader, (who, it is benevolently hinted, 'if he be not convinced, is more intitled to our pity than indignation,') Dr Clarke proceeds to another view of the ſubject, viz. a valuation of the induſtry of the people at ſo much per head; and finding *two hundred pounds* to be the value of each man, woman, and child, taken collectively, and *four hundred pounds* to be the value of each adult, he deduces it as a corollary, that it is cheaper to buy foreign ſoldiers than loſe our own men.

It is certain, that our *internal* have kept pace with our *external* exertions during the war; ſince, in the four years before the war, (from 1789 to 1792,) Parliament enacted 138 bills of incloſure, and 30 navigation and canal bills; whereas, in the four ſucceeding years (from 1793 to 1796) of expenſive war, there were paſſed 283 incloſure bills, with 69 navigation and canal bills; and the ſums authorized to be borrowed on the latter amount to £. 7,415,000. The reader, however, will be ſurprized to learn that, with this additional number of incloſures, our importation of corn has increaſed; eſpecially when he is informed, by a table exhibited in this work, that during his preſent Majeſty's reign *two million eight hundred and four thouſand acres* have been incloſed; while in Queen Anne's reign, there were only 1,438, in that of George I 17,666, and in that of George II. 318,778 acres incloſed.

Taking the number of acres in the United Kingdom at one hundred millions, and ſuppoſing that two acres can ſupport one perſon, Dr C. concludes, that our population might be increaſed to *fifty* millions;—ſome waggiſh remarks might be made on ſuch an eſtimate: but we ſhall not venture on this delicate ground.

As our limits obliged us to beſtow but ſlight notice on Dr Clarke's chapters on the progreſs and ſtate of the Public Funds, and on Agriculture and Waſte Lands, they alſo require us entirely to paſs over thoſe which reſpect the State and Progreſs of Population in Great Britain and Europe, and the Progreſs of our Naval and Military Power; though each of theſe chapters affords much matter, and is illuſtrated by ſeveral intereſting tables: eſpecially that which gives a comparative view of the principal ſtates of Europe. (See p. 199.) We muſt now proceed to conſider the Appendix to this work, which relates to *the High Price of Proviſions*.

Here Dr C. advances the opinions that our *unparalelled proſperity* is one cauſe of this high price; and that our population has augmented far beyond general ſuppoſition, while there is a real and conſiderable deficiency in the growth of corn. We apprehend that he is wrong in both theſe ſtatements. It does not appear, from the actual returns, that our population is ſo vaſtly increaſed; nor has the price of corn, for many years back, indicated any material ſcarcity. The bad harveſt in 1799, which the author does not mention, will account in a great meaſure for our late deficiency. We have not yet recovered from the loſs which we then ſuſtained; and the extent of our warlike exertions has augmented our difficulties. We truſt, however, that another harveſt, ſhould it pleaſe God to grant us a favourable one, will brighten our proſpects; eſpecially if the bleſſing of peace be added to the gifts of a plentiful ſeaſon. M. R.

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POETRY.

POETRY.

ODE TO MORNING.

IN blushing beams of soften'd light
Aurora steals upon the sight:
With chaste effulgence dart from far
The splendors of her dewy car:
Cheer'd with the view, I bless the ray
That mildly speaks returning day.

Retire, ye gloomy shades, to spread
Your brooding horrors o'er the dead;—
Bane of my slumbers, spectres gaunt,
Forbear my frighted couch to haunt!
Phantoms of darkness, horrid dreams,—
Begone! for lo! fair morning beams.

Emerging from the incumbent shade,
Her lustre cheers the brilliant mead:—
Haste boy,—the tuneful lyre,—I long
To meet the goddess with a song;—
Haste, while the Muse exerts her powers,
And strew her smiling path with flowers.

The violet charg'd with early sweets,
Fair morn! thy cheerful presence greets;
The crocus lifts her saffron head,
And bloomy shrubs their odours shed;
Ah! deign our incense to inhale
Borne on the gently swelling gale.

When morning's charms the song inspire,
Be mine to wake the warbling lyre;
Oh, waft, ye breezes, to her ear
The mingled strains of praise and prayer:
Bid her approve our faint essays,
And teach the offered gift to please.

For ah! thy beauties to pourtray,
Fair mother of the infant day,—
What time in mildest splendours dress't
Thy lucid form appears confest,—
Still must the admiring bard despair,—
O nymph!—superlatively fair!

Thy crimson cheeks a blush disclose
More vivid than the opening rose;
Thy softly-waving locks unfold
More lustre than the burnish'd gold;
The envious stars their lights resign,
And Luna's beam is lost in thine.

Mortals had lain, without thine aid,
Ingulph'd in night's perpetual shade:
The brightest colours but display
A lustre borrow'd from thy ray;
And every grace that art can boast
Without thy genial help were lost.

Fast bound in Lethe's dull embrace,
'Tis thine the sluggard to release;
Thou wak'st to life the torpid mind,
To deathful slumbers else consign'd:
And pleas'd to share thy tranquil smile,
Man with new vigour meets his toil.

Betimes the sprightly traveller wakes:
The sturdy ox his stall forsakes,
Patient his sinewy neck to bow
And bear the yoke, and drag the plough;
His fleecy charge the shepherd leads
To graze beneath the sylvan shades.

Lull'd in his fair one's gentle arms,
The lover if thy voice alarms;
If with regret the attractive couch
He leaves, and blames thy near approach;
Still let him deem thy call unkind,
And cast the 'lingering look behind.'

His be the illusive joys of night;
My boast shall be the cheerful light;
Give me to watch the orient ray,
And hail the glad return of day;—
And long, oh long—ye powers divine
May such reviving joys be mine.

THE SPARROW AND BUTTERFLY.

'TWAS in the sunshine of a summer's day,
A tawdry butterfly must needs display
The various tints that did her wings adorn:
With pride elated like a modern beau,
Contemptuously she seem'd to look below,
On meaner insects with an eye of scorn.
Perch'd on a rose exultingly she cried,
Angelo's pencil is by me outvied,
And then expands to view her spotted wings.
A sparrow perch'd upon a twig just by,
Heard all she said; nor made the least reply,
But quick upon the glittering boaster springs.
Pleased with the bait, with haste he did repair,
The beauteous prize amid his young to share,
Regardless of the supplicating fly,
Who found, through folly, arrogance and pride,
Alas! too late, that she untimely bled,
Thro' her vain dress that caught the sparrow's eye.

MORAL.

THUS pride and dress we often find the snare,
By which men triumph o'er the unguarded fair.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

WHO seeks a friend, should come dispos'd
T' exhibit in full bloom disclos'd
The graces and the beauties
That form the character he seeks,
For 'tis an union that bespeaks
Reciprocated duties.

Mutual

Mutual attention is implied,
And equal truth on either ſide,
  And conſtantly ſupported;
'Tis ſenſeleſs arrogance t' accuſe
Another of ſiniſter views,
  Our own as much diſtorted.
But will ſincerity ſuffice?
It is indeed above all price,
  And muſt be made the baſis;
But ev'ry virtue of the ſoul
Muſt conſtitute the charming whole,
  All ſhining in their places.
A fretful temper will divide
The cloſeſt knot that may be tied,
  By careleſs ſharp corroſion;
A temper paſſionate and fierce
May ſuddenly your joys diſperſe
  At one immenſe exploſion.
In vain the talkative unite
In hopes of permanent delight—
  The ſecret juſt committed,
Forgetting its important weight,
They drop through mere deſire to prate,
  And by themſelves outwitted.
How bright ſoe'er the proſpect ſeems,
All thoughts of friendſhip are but dreams
  If envy chance to creep in;
An envious man, if you ſucceed,
May prove a dang'rous foe indeed,
  But not a friend worth keeping.
As envy pines at good poſſeſs'd,
So jealouſy looks forth diſtreſs'd
  On good that ſeems approaching,
And if ſucceſs his ſteps attend,
Diſcerns a rival in a friend,
  And hates him for encroaching.
Hence authors of illuſtrious name,
Unleſs belied by common fame,
  Are ſadly prone to quarrel,
To deem the wit a friend diſplays
A tax upon their own juſt praiſe,
  And pluck each other's laurel.
A man renown'd for repartee
Will ſeldom ſcruple to make free
  With friendſhip's fineſt feeling,
Will thruſt a dagger at your breaſt,
And ſay he wounded you in jeſt,
  By way of balm for healing.
Whoever keeps an open ear
For tattlers, will be ſure to hear
  The trumpet of contention;
Aſperſion is the babler's trade,
To liſten is to lend him aid,
  And ruſh into diſcuſſion.

A friendſhip that in frequent fits
Of controverſial rage, emits
  The ſparks of diſputation,
Like hand in hand inſurance plates,
Moſt unavoidably creates
  The thought of conflagration.
Some fickle creatures boaſt a ſoul
True as a needle to the pole;
  The humour yet ſo various,
They manifeſt their whole life through
The needle's deviation too,
  Their love is ſo precarious.
The great and ſmall but rarely meet
On terms of amity complete;
  Plebeians muſt ſurrender,
And yield ſo much to nobler folk,
It is combining fire with ſmoke,
  Obſcurity with ſplendour.
Some are ſo placid and ſerene
(As Iriſh bogs are always green,)
  They ſleep ſecure from waking;
And are indeed a bog that bears
Your unparticipated cares
  Unmov'd and without quaking.
Courtier and patriot cannot mix
Their hetrogenous politics,
  Without an effervеſcence
Like that of ſalts with lemon juice,
Which does not yet like that produce
  A friendly coaleſcence.
Religion ſhould extinguiſh ſtrife,
And make a calm of human life;
  But friends that chance to differ
On points which God has left at large,
How fiercely will they meet and charge,
  No combatants are ſtiffer!
To prove at laſt my main intent,
Needs no expence of argument,
  No cutting and contriving—
Seeking a conſtant friend, we ſeem
T' adopt the chymiſt's golden dream,
  With ſtill leſs hope of thriving.
Sometime the fault is all our own,
Some bleniſh in due time made known
  By treſpaſs or omiſſion;
Sometimes occaſion brings to light
Our friend's defect, long hid from ſight,
  And even from ſuſpicion.
Then judge yourſelf, and prove your man
As circumſpectly as you can;
  And having made election,
Beware no negligence of yours,
Such as a friend but ill endures,
  Enfeeble his affection.

To the Printer of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

OUR Theatre opened the 21ſt current with the comedy of THE RIVALS. The buſineſs hitherto has not been great, but paſſable. It was intended, I hear, to raiſe the boxes to 4s. As, however, the company is *not better* than laſt ſeaſon, and as the houſe remains unornamented (except the *cleaning* it got laſt year), I imagine *modeſty* has ſuggeſted the idea of reliquiſhing any encreaſe in the price of admiſſion for the preſent. The town was taught to believe, that theſe favourites of Melpomene, Mr and Mrs Pope, were to have been engaged; and, there is little doubt that they would have more readily come here than gone to the different places in England they have lately viſited; but it appears our managers value *numbers* more than *merit*. I underſtand they have brought no fewer than ſixteen or eighteen actreſſes, (at leaſt *women*), though the female buſineſs of the ſtage will nearly be performed by ſix or ſeven! I do not ſuppoſe I ſhall incur the charge of arrogance, when I preſume to think, that the money thus thrown away to a collection of uſeleſs beings, hardly fit for Inverkeithing or Kirkcaldy, would have been much better applied as ſalaries to Mr and Mrs Pope. But, perhaps, like RICH of old, our caterers mean to make up all deficiencies by *pantomimes*, of which I hear they are getting up great ſtore;—*theſe* muſt always be *rational* amuſements!—And, as neither the dog-tax nor "the length of many days" have yet extinguiſhed the Canine race, it is to be hoped that in ſome of the grand ſpectacles now preparing, a character will be contrived for a performer of *that* ſpecies, the want of which was ſaid to have been much regrated in a *certain quarter*, ſome years ago, when a native of Newfoundland kept the ſtage door, it having been conceived that he would have acted his part well, in one of thoſe ingenious offſprings of mother Shipton's muſe.

I cannot conclude, without expreſſing my aſtoniſhment at the *wiſdom* of our managers, for diſcharging that uſeful actreſs Mrs Kennedy, when they have nobody to fill her place; and their diſmiſſing Mr Hallion, is equally admirable! whatever value may be put on Jack's abilities, there are performers in the Company both *retained* and recently *engaged*, who are ſcarcely worthy to bear his train, not to deſcant on his behaviour, as a good citizen of this metropolis theſe ſeven and twenty years. I am, Yours, &c.

SIMON BURR.

Edinburgh, 26th Nov. 1801.

A Correſpondent obſerves, he could ſcarcely have ſuppoſed that, after the contumelious treatment of Stephen Kemble, when attempting to take leave of this audience, either he, or any of the connections or deſcendents of the *houſe* of SIDDONS, would ſoon have caſt an eye of affection towards Edinburgh again; eſpecially when it is known, the ſeveral branches of this illuſtrious dramatic houſe, who were preſent at Stephen's *exit*, openly declared, "the day they left Scotland, would be the happieſt juncture of their lives;" but, alas! "who can controul his fate."—Laſt ſeaſon, Mr Harry Siddons (that hope of the family, and prop of the houſe) applied for an engagement in Edinburgh, informing the managers, that his uncle would *conſent* to the meaſure, not reflecting that a *ſolicitation* from that quarter, much leſs a conſent, had but little chance of effecting ſuch a purpoſe. Yet this repulſe, it ſeems, did not diſcourage *another* friend from making a ſimilar trial; accordingly, after vainly "ſeeking her own ſalvation" in old Drury, after ſtrolling with *Riley*, and other attempts to keep out of Sunderland and Shields' fable Circuit, Mrs Kemble has *humbled* herſelf, and applied to her ſucceſſors in Auld Reikie, for leave to join their company! but "twas not to be done." On the motion of Mr Jackſon, her requeſt was "negatived without a diviſion."

In the fruitleſs idea, that he could ſupply Mr Pope's place, Mr Siddons lately ſought and obtained a ſituation in Covent Garden; but, cruel to relate, in ſpite of *Occuliſts*, *Mirrors*, and ſuch other able ſupporters, neither the aid of a favourite new character, the philoſophy of Hamlet, nor the roaring of Othello, could command even ordinary ſucceſs; he is therefore, like Dorcas's books of devotion, "laid by on the ſhelf," while others do the buſineſs of the houſe, and he will get *time to improve* his ideas.

STATE PAPERS.

Preliminary Articles of Peace between his Majesty and the French Republic, signed at London, Oct. 1, 1801.

His Majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, animated with an equal desire to end the calamities of a destructive war, and to re-establish union and good understanding between the two nations, have named for this purpose, viz. his Britannic Majesty, Robert Banks Jenkinson, Lord Hawkesbury, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Louis William Otto, Commissary appointed for the exchange of French prisoners in England; who, after having duly exchanged, in form, their full powers, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles.

Art. I. As soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship, shall be established between his Britannic Majesty, and the French Republic, by land and by sea, in all parts of the world. In consequence, and that all hostility may cease between the two powers, and between them and their respective allies, orders shall be sent, with the greatest dispatch, to their forces by land and by sea, each of the contracting parties engaging to give the necessary passports and facilities to accelerate the arrival of the said orders, and to insure their execution. It is besides agreed, that every conquest which may be made by either of the contracting parties, or by their respective allies, after the ratification of the present preliminaries shall be regarded as nugatory, and faithfully comprised in the restitutions which shall take place after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

II. His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the French Republic and its allies, viz. to his Catholic Majesty, and to the Batavian Republic, all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the Isle of Trinity, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, which islands and possessions his Britannic Majesty shall keep in full and complete sovereignty.

III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting parties, who shall therein enjoy equal advantages.

IV. The island of Malta, with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the English troops, and it shall be restored to the Order of St John of Jerusalem. To insure the absolute independence of that island on one or other of the two contracting parties, it shall be placed under the guaranty and protection of a third power, who shall be named by the definitive treaty.

V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, whose territories and possessions shall be maintained in their integrity, as they existed before the present war.

VI. The territories and possessions of her Most Faithful Majesty shall likewise be preserved in their integrity.

VII. The French troops shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman State. The English forces shall likewise evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports or islands which they occupy in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic.

VIII. The Republic of the Seven Islands shall be acknowledged by the French Republic.

IX. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the present preliminary articles, shall be executed, for Europe, within the month; for the continent and the seas of America and of Africa, within the three months; for the continent and the seas of Asia, within the six months, which shall succeed the ratification of the definitive treaty.

X. The respective prisoners shall, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of the definitive treaty, be

be given up in maſs and without ranſom, on paying, on one part and the other, the private debts which they may have contracted.

Diſcuſſions having ariſen touching the payment for the maintenance of the priſoners of war, the Contracting Powers reſerve this queſtion to be decided by the definitive treaty, conformable to the right of nations, and the principles conſecrated by uſage.

XI. In order to prevent all ſubjects of complaint and conteſts which may ariſe, reſpecting the prizes which may be taken at ſea after the ſigning of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ſhips and goods which may be taken in the Channel, and in the Northern Seas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratification of the preſent preliminary articles, ſhall be reſtored on both ſides. That a month ſhall be the period allowed for all ſuch as ſhall be taken between the Channel and the North Sea, as far as the Canaries inclusively, both on the ocean and in the Mediterranean. Two months between the Canaries and the Equator; and five months in all parts of the world, without either exception, or any other more particular diſtinction of time or place.

XII. All ſequeſtrations impoſed on either ſide, on the funds, revenues, and credits of any kind, belonging to one of the Contracting Parties, or to its citizens or ſubjects, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſigning of the definitive treaty.

The deciſions of all claims between perſons of the two nations for debts, property, or any rights whatever, which, in conformity with the eſtabliſhed uſage and the rights of nations, may be brought forward at a peace, are to be reſerved to the competent tribunals: and in thoſe caſes ſpeedy and complete juſtice ſhall be done in the countries in which the claims ſhall reſpectively be made. It is agreed that the preſent article ſhall, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, be applied by the Contracting Powers to the reſpective allies, and to the individuals of their nation, under the terms of a juſt reciprocity.

XIII. With reſpect to the fiſheries on the coaſt of Newfoundland, the adjacent iſlands, and the Gulph of St Lawrence, the two powers have agreed to place them on the ſame footing as they were before the preſent war, reſerving to themſelves the power of making, in their definitive treaty, ſuch arrangements as may appear juſt and reciprocally advantageous for placing the fiſhery of the two nations in that ſtate which is beſt adapted for the maintenance of peace.

XIV. In all caſes of reſtitution agreed upon by the preſent treaty, the fortifications ſhall be reſtored in the ſtate in which they are at the moment of the ſigning of the preſent treaty, and all the works which ſhall have been erected ſince the taking poſſeſſion of them, ſhall remain uninjured.

It is beſides agreed, that in all caſes of ceſſion, ſtipulated by the preſent treaty, a term of three years, to be computed from the notice of the definitive treaty of peace, ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants of every rank and nation, to diſpoſe of all property acquired or poſſeſſed by them, either before or during the preſent war, during which term of three years they may freely exerciſe their religion, and enjoy their property.

The ſame facility is granted in the countries reſtored, to all thoſe who may have made any eſtabliſhments whatever therein, during the time thoſe countries ſhall have been poſſeſſed by Great Britain.

With reſpect to the other inhabitants of the countries reſtored or ceded, it is agreed that none of them ſhall be proſecuted, moleſted, or diſturbed in perſon or in property, on any pretence, on account of their conduct, their political opinions, or their attachment to either of the two powers, or for any any other reaſon, except for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts ſubſequent to a definitive treaty.

XV. The preſent preliminary articles ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London in the courſe of a fortnight at the utmoſt; and, immediately after their ratification, Plenipotentiaries ſhall be appointed on both ſides, to repair to Amiens, in order to proceed to the drawing up a definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting powers.

In faith of which we, the underſigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majeſty, and of the Firſt Conſul of the French

French Republic, by virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent preliminary articles, and have ſet our ſeals thereto.

Done at London, the 1ſt October 1801, the 9th Vendemaire, in the tenth year of the French Republic.

HAWKESBURY. (L.S.) OTTO. (L.S.)

TREATY *of Peace between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Portugal.*

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and his Royal Higneſs the Prince Regent of the Kingdom of Portugal and Algarva, equally animated with the deſire of eſtabliſhing thoſe relations of commerce and amity which ſubſiſted between both States previous to the war, have determined to conclude a Treaty of Peace, through the mediation of his Catholic Majeſty, and have appointed for this purpoſe, the following Plenipotentiaries, viz. the Firſt Conſul has nominated, in the name of the French People, Citizen Lucien Bonaparte; and his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent of the Kingdom of Portugal and Algarva, his Excellency Cypriano Bibiero Freire, Commander of the Order of Chriſt, one of the Council of his Royal Highneſs, and his Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majeſty; which Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their reſpective powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

I. There ſhall be from henceforth peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding, between the French Republic and the kingdom of Portugal. All hoſtilities, both by land and ſea, ſhall ceaſe immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty; that is to ſay, within fifteen days in Europe, and in the ſeas which bound it, and the coaſt of Africa on this ſide of the Equator; within forty days after the aforeſaid Ratifications in the territories and ſeas of America and Africa, on the other ſide of the Equator; and three months after, in all the territories and ſeas to the weſtward of Cape Horn, and to the eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope. All the prizes made after theſe reſpective periods, in the latitudes mentioned ſhall be reſpectively reſtored. The priſoners on each ſide ſhall be reſtored, and the ſame political relations re-eſtabliſhed between the two Powers as exiſted before the war.

II. All the ports and roads of Portugal in Europe ſhall be immediately ſhut, and continue ſo, until the concluſion of peace between France and England, againſt all Engliſh veſſels, both of war and trade; and the ſaid ports and roads ſhall be open to all the veſſels of war and trade belonging to the French Republic and her Allies. As to the ports and roads of Portugal in other parts of the world, the preſent Article ſhall be obligatory within the periods above fixed for the ceſſation of hoſtilities.

III. Portugal engages not to furniſh, during the courſe of the preſent war, to the enemies of the French Republic and her Allies, any ſuccours in troops, veſſels, arms, ammunition, proviſion, or money, of any kind, or in any manner whatever. All anterior acts, engagements, or conventions contrary to the preſent Article ſhall be revoked, and regarded as null and void.

IV. The boundaries of French and Portugueſe Guyana ſhall be determined in future by the river Carapanatuba, which flows into the river Amazon, about a third of a degree of north latitude above Fort Macapa. Theſe limits ſhall follow the courſe of the river to its ſource, whence they ſhall take a direction to the grand chain of mountains which divide the courſe of the river; they ſhall follow the windings of that chain to the point neareſt to Rio Branco, between the ſecond and third degree north of the Equator.

The Indians of the two Guyanas, who, in the courſe of the war, may have been carried off from their habitations, ſhall be reſpectively reſtored.

The citizens or ſubjects of the two Powers, who may be compriſed within the new determination of the limits, may reciprocally retire to the poſſeſſion of their reſpective States. They ſhall likewiſe have power to diſpoſe of their property, moveable and immoveable, for a period of two years, to be computed from the day of exchanging the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty.

V. A Treaty of Commerce ſhall be negotiated between the two Powers, to eſtabliſh, in a definitive manner, the

commercial relations between France and Portugal: in the mean time it is agreed upon—

First, That the communications shall be re-established immediately after the exchange of the Ratification, and that the Agents and Factors of Commerce shall, on each side, be restored to the possession of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives, which they enjoyed before the war.

Secondly, That the citizens and subjects of the two Powers shall equally and reciprocally enjoy in the States of both, all the rights which those of the most favoured Nations enjoy.

Thirdly, That the commodities and merchandize produced from the soil or manufactures of each of the two Powers, shall be admitted reciprocally without restriction, and without being liable to any duty which would not equally affect the commodities and merchandize of a similar nature imported by other nations.

Fourthly, That the French cloths may be immediately imported into Portugal, on the footing of the most favoured merchandize.

Fifthly, That in other points all the stipulations inserted in the preceeding Articles, and not contrary to the present Treaty, shall be provisionally executed until the conclusion of a Treaty of Definitive Commerce.

VI. The Ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Madrid within the term of twenty days at farthest.

Exchanged by *duplicate* the 7th Vendemaire, in the 10th year of the French Republic (29th September 1801).

(Signed) Lucien Bonaparte.
Cypriano Ribeiro Freire.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

The Elector of Bavaria has lately issued the following Edict, by which all religions are tolerated in his territories, where previously the Roman Catholic religion only was authorised:—

BY THE ELECTORAL PRINCE.

1. We have already, on the 10th of November last year, caused it to be made known to our Provincial Colleges, that throughout the whole of our High States, the Catholic Religion is no longer to be considered as an essential article, nor other professions of faith thenceforth to be excluded. To this ordinance we were moved, as well by the conviction, that there is neither in the Imperial nor the Provincial Constitution any ground for such exclusion, as from the consideration that the concurrence of the Professors of other Religions must contribute to the improvement of the country, the exercise of trade, the cultivation of land, and the necessary enterprizes, improvements, and encouragement of trading industry. This is confirmed by the example of other States, far advanced in cultivation, where the exclusion of those who profess other religions, on account of the peculiarity of their tenets, when in other respects they possess all the qualities of good and useful citizens, has long been acknowledged to be contrary to reason and the spirit of the Christian Religion. But although the profession of other religious tenets be permitted, nothing is authorised which may be contrary to the subsisting legal relations, or which may demand any new regulations. We have therefore thought it conformable to our view, to make known our best intentions to all our subjects, in the confidence that, laying aside all religious hatred, they will endeavour to receive, with that respect and love which every religion prescribes to men, the Professors of other religions, who wish to establish themselves in our High States, agreeably to the laws. All Provincial Magistrates are at the same time reminded, that they are neither to oppose any obstacle, nor to permit any obstacle to be opposed, to the establishment of the Professors of other religions, so far as they comply with the requisitions of the laws, distinguish themselves with sufficient propriety, and that they are to conduct themselves at all times in strict conformity to this our will. In other respects it would be a misinterpretation of our Princely intentions, if this regulation, flowing from a principle of real State policy, were to be considered as any restraint on, or degradation of, the present state of the religion of our subjects, to which we will never offer any molestation.

(Signed) MAX. JOSEPH, Electoral Prince.

Munich, Aug. 26, 1801.

The

The following is a copy of the Letter addreſſed by Monſeigneur Erſkine to each of the Catholic Biſhops reſident in London, incloſing the Pope's Brief:

"*Illuſtrious and Reverend Sir,*

"In conformity to the orders I have received from our Spiritual Father, Pope Pius VII. I communicate to you the Pontifical Brief, which you will find attached to this letter. I pray you to acknowledge the reception of it without delay, and to tranſmit me a ſuitable anſwer with all convenient diſpatch.

"His Holineſs has omitted no effort for the preſervation of your See; but he has beheld with the livelieſt regret, that the urgency of circumſtances renders your reſignation indiſpenſable. This is required equally for the ſake of unity, of peace, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the Catholic religion in France. His Holineſs has given me in charge further to aſſure you, that he has in the warmeſt terms recommended your perſon to the regards of the Chief Conſul: in the firſt place, with the view of inducing him to fix his choice on you in the nomination of a perſon to fill the vacant See; or, if that requeſt ſhould not be attended to, at leaſt to prevail on him to make ſome proviſion for your ſupport. Such is, Monſeigneur, the deſire of St Peter to contribute to your conſolation and relief in every poſſible manner, that he will loſe ſight of no favourable opportunity to alleviate the weight of misfortune which preſſes upon you, and to provide for your perſonal accommodations.

"Having thus fulfilled the commands entruſted to me, by the Sovereign Pontiff, it now only remains for me to render you every ſervice in my power, and to aſſure you that I am Monſeigneur, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ERSKINE."

"*Sept.* 16, 1801.
No. 42, *Great Marylebone-ſtreet.*"

THE POPE'S BRIEF.

TRANSLATION.

To the Venerable Brethren, Archbiſhops and Biſhops, of France, holding the Communion and Grace of the Apoſtolic See.

PIUS P. P. VII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN,

Health and Apoſtolic Bleſſing.

So many and ſo ſignal are the ſervices which, both as a general body, and as individuals of the Catholic Faith, you have performed, that on this account you have ever merited from us and from our predeceſſor Pius VI. now happily at reſt, the higheſt commendation and the higheſt praiſe of your virtue.

But although what you have done for the Church, and for the advantage of the Faithful, be very great and highly glorious to you, yet the ſtate of the times forces us to notify to you, that you have not yet fulfilled that meritorious career of glory for which the counſels of Divine Providence have reſerved your courage in theſe times. Greater Sacrifices, O Venerable Fathers, ſtill remain to be added to thoſe by which you have diſtinguiſhed yourſelves, and you have ſtill to add higher claims to thoſe which you now have to the gratitude of the Church. The preſervation of the unity of the Church, the re-eſtabliſhment of the Catholic Religion in France, demand a new example of virtue and of greatneſs of ſoul in you, which may teach all nations, that the holy zeal with which you burn for the Church, has for its object its advantage, and not your own. Your Eccleſiaſtical Seats are voluntarily to be reſigned, and the ſame muſt be given up freely into our hands. It is requiring much of you, Venerable Brethren; it is, however, equally neceſſary, both that we ſhould make this demand, and that you ſhould comply with it, in order to re-eſtabliſh order in France in the affairs of the Church. We feel, indeed, how much it muſt coſt your hearts to abandon thoſe flocks which are ſo dear to you, to the ſafety of which you have given ſo much attention, and which, even in your abſence, have been the object of your moſt tender ſolicitude. But the more bitter the ſacrifice, the more agreeable will it be to God; the reward which you will have to expect from it will be proportioned to your grief and to his benevolence. With the whole energy of our ſoul, do we call upon your virtue; we call upon you by the bleſſed name of Jeſus to complete this ſacrifice for the preſervation of Unity.

A knowledge of the diſtinguiſhed doctrine, and of the remarkable virtue which we have ever remarked in you in the moſt trying circumſtances of the Church, makes us certain that you will immediately

immediately forward to us your voluntary Letters of Abdication. We cannot entertain a doubt that any of the wife and virtuous Paftors of the French Church, can for a moment hefitate to comply with our paternal advice, and to follow the illuftrious example of Gregory Nazianzenius, when he refigned the Bifhopric of Conftantinople. And certainly, in the fituation in which we ftand, what reafon can we have to fufpect that any of you would refift our Counfels and our intreaties, if he recollects what the Church in general has refolved, and what St Auguftin has faid—*Contra Crefcentium*, Lib. 2. c. xi. —"We are not Bifhops for our own fakes, but for the fakes of thofe to whom we adminifter the Sacrament of the Lord; and thefe, as neceffity fhall require, we are either to be or not to be, as they may require; as it is not for ourfelves, but for them that we govern."

You know, Venerable Brethren, that many illuftrious Heads of the Church, have, for the benefit of their Churches, as well as for the preferv ation of Unity, voluntarily refigned their Sees; and that a fhort time before the famous Council at Carthage, nearly three hundred Catholic Bifhops thought it neceffary to declare, that they fhould be ready to refign their Bifhoprics, in cafe their abdication fhould conduce to the deftruction of the fchifm of the Donatifts. Several of your venerable Body muft certainly have had thefe examples before their eyes, and their minds, penetrated with thefe maxims, when, in their letters of the 3d of May 1791, they declared to Pius VI. our Predeceffor, that they were difpofed to refign their Sees, if the good of religion required it. A laudable meafure, which well deferved the praife bettowed upon it by the Sovereign Pontiff. In later times there have been found among us men who have propofed, by letters, to make the fame facrifice, if the preferv ation of Religion in France required it. We have now reached thofe times, in which this voluntary abdication of your Sees is abfolutely indifpenfable to the good of the Catholic Religion, and we have no doubt that you will manifeft this homage to God, and that you will offer him this new facrifice, to which you know you are bound, and which you have fo generoufly offered for the Church.

With a certainty, therefore, from that opinion which we have ever entertained of your Religion and of your Virtue, that you will, upon the perufal of thefe letters, manifeft the greateft defire of ferving the Church and of preferving unity in France, and that you will yield without delay, and with the greateft docility, to our exhortations, we congratulate you on that immortal glory which this new teftimony of Virtue, Religion, and Obedience which you are about to manifeft to the Catholic Church will enfure you. So great will be this glory, that it will furpafs all that you have already acquired by your perils, your calamities, and your conftancy in the fervice of Religion and of the Churches entrufted to your care. It is thus that St Auguftin, in his Epiftle to Caftorius, writes: "It is by far more glorious to have laid afide the burthen in order to avoid the danger, than to have taken it up for the fake of ruling."—We congratulate you ftill more on the immenfe reward which your facrifice will receive from God, the remunerator of the Juft; for as St Gregory Nazianzenius writes, "They do not lofe God who refign their high fituation, but they fhall have an exalted feat far above, and more fafe than that which they refign."

We congratulate you, laftly, on the advantage which thefe memorable inftances of felf-denial muft produce, and on the evidence of obedience, humility, and faith, which this glorious retirement from Epifcopacy will afford. This devotion on your part, will doubtlefs filence all detractors of the facerdotal character, and all thofe who calumnioufly repref ent pomp, luft, and pride, as the attributes of the Minifters of the Sanctuary. The new fplendour with which you will be adorned, will draw from them, in fpite of themfelves, admiration of fuch virtue; and they will be forced to confefs with refpect to the Church, what St Auguftin himfelf preaches in the before-mentioned Letters to Caftorius, "That thofe are in Jefus Chrift, not who feek their own advantage, but that of Jefus Chrift."

We are compelled by the urgent neceffity of the times, which even in this exercifes its power over us (*quæ in hoc etiam*

etiam in nos vim fuam exercet), to ſignify to you, that it is abſolutely neceſſary, that you ſhould ſend an anſwer in writing in ten days at fartheſt, and that you deliver it to the perſon from whom you receive this letter, of which you will not fail to acknowledge the receipt. We have further to ſignify to you, conſidering the urgency of the ſame cauſes, that your reply to our letter muſt be abſolute, and not at all dilatory, and that if you do not, in the ſpace of ten days, ſend an abſolute anſwer, or if you ſend a dilatory reply, we ſhall be compelled to look upon you as having refuſed to obey our commands.

That ſuch will not be the caſe we are induced to hope, from the ardent zeal which you have for the preſervation of religion, and the peace of the Church; from your filial piety; from the obedience which you have ever manifeſted, and the care, amidſt all our ſolicitudes, to alleviate our burthen, and to afford us all the aſſiſtance of your virtue. You will, with zeal and alacrity, ſubmit to our exhortations, and to the preſſing intreaties with which we are compelled to ſolicit your piety. We can the leſs doubt this, becauſe from your information, you muſt know, that in caſe you ſhould refuſe to accede to our requeſt (we ſpeak it with grief, but in the imminent perils in which the intereſts of Chriſtianity ſtand we are compelled to ſay it), the neceſſity of oppoſing, as far as we are concerned, no obſtacle to the preſervation of the unity of the Catholic Religion, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of the tranquillity of the Church, would oblige us to take a part proper to remove all obſtacles, and to procure the advantage of Religion.

Of our reſpect, our zeal, and our good will towards you, Venerable Brethren; of our conſtant eſteem for your virtue, your dignity, and your merits, we conſider you ſufficiently convinced to ſtand in need of no aſſurance, that, on our part, nothing has been omitted to ſpare you ſo bitter an affliction. Nevertheleſs, it muſt be confeſſed with great grief, that no ſolicitude on our part, no labours have been equal to reſiſt the neceſſity of the times to which we have all been condemned to ſubmit, in order that by this your ſacrifice the Catholic Religion may be preſerved. Having weighed this in an equal balance, we ſhould, we conceive, do injuſtice to your religion if we ſhould ſuppoſe that you could prefer your own reaſons to the preſervation of the Church, and that you could forget that St Auguſtin, in the name of the Biſhop of Africa, wrote to the Tribune Marcellinus, when he declared that thoſe Heads of the Church were ready to reſign, "What," ſaid he, "ſhall we heſitate to make this ſacrifice of humility to our Redeemer? Did not he deſcend from Heaven to take upon him humanity, that we might become members of him, and ſhall we, to avoid the cruel laceration of his members, fear to deſcend from our ſeats?" Nothing more is requiſite to us than that we ſhould be faithful and obedient Chriſtians. This we muſt ever be as Biſhops, we are merely ordained for the benefit of Chriſtian people. Whatever, therefore, conduces to the peace of the Chriſtian world is part of our Eccleſiaſtical duty. If we are uſeful ſervants, why ſhould we grudge to interchange high temporal offices for the eternal gain of our Lord? The Epiſcopal dignity will be more profitable if the flock of Chriſt be rather collected by our laying it aſide, than diſperſed by our holding it. With what face ſhall we hope for that honour from Chriſt, which is promiſed hereafter, if our temporal honour is an impediment to Unity here?

As, therefore, we entertain little doubt but that, from your tried religion and approved wiſdom, you will conſult the intereſts of the Church, we beſeech the Almighty to give energy to your virtue; that, as it becomes Donors both to be ready and cheerful, ſo you may offer this gift the more readily; promiſing, for our part, to ſpare no pains to provide as advantageouſly as poſſible for your proſperity, beſtowing on you at the ſame time, with tenderneſs, the Apoſtolic Benediction, as a pledge of our paternal charity.

Given at Rome, 15th Auguſt 1801, and in the ſecond year of our Pontificate, under the Seal of the fiſherman.

PIUS P. P. VII.

(Compared with the original)
MICHAEL, Patriarch of Jeruſalem.

SECOND

SECOND LETTER FROM MR. C. ERSKINE, TO THE FRENCH ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

MY LORD,

In my letter of the 16th inſtant, with which I had the honour to tranſmit the Brief of the Sovereign Pontiff, which I ſent you by the expreſs orders of his Holineſs Pope Pius VII. as well as to each of your Colleagues reſiding in this kingdom, I ſolicited your Greatneſs, as well as your Colleagues, to tranſmit me the anſwer that each individually would think proper to make. I have, however, heard it ſaid, that in conſequence of the meeting held by your Greatneſs, you intend to anſwer collectively to the paternal invitation of his Holineſs; I therefore find myſelf ſtrictly obliged, my Lord, to inform you, and to beg of you to intimate the ſame to your Colleagues, that by this means you will not fulfil the intention of his Holineſs, who has commanded me to tranſmit his Brief to each of you, in order that you might ſeparately, and after having invoked, by your prayers, the diſtribution of underſtanding, make ſuch an anſwer as you conceive yourſelves in conſcience to be inſpired with by the Father of Mercies. I am perſuaded, my Lord, that you and your Colleagues would experience an acute ſenſation, if in the anſwer to his Holineſs you had adopted, even involuntarily, a method little conformable to the deſires of the Holy Father, and which are not entirely congenial to the filial reſpect which you have conſtantly manifeſted towards the Sovereign Pontiff. I flatter myſelf, therefore, that you will accept the preſent advice.

I have the honour to be, with the moſt perfect conſideration, your Greatneſs's moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

C. ERSKINE.

No. 24, *St. Marylebone-ſtreet, London, Sept.* 22, 1801.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

O.S. 29. This day Parliament met, when his Majeſty delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the important negociations, in which I was engaged at the cloſe of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, are brought to a favourable concluſion. The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjuſted by a convention with the Emperor of Ruſſia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expreſſed their readineſs to accede. The eſſential rights for which we contended are thereby ſecured, and proviſion is made that the exerciſe of them ſhall be attended with as little moleſtation as poſſible to the ſubjects of the contracting parties.

'Preliminaries of peace have alſo been ratified between me and the French Republic, and I truſt this important arrangement, whilſt it manifeſts the juſtice and moderation of my views, will alſo be found conducive to the ſubſtantial intereſts of this country, and honourable to the Britiſh character.—Copies of theſe papers ſhall forthwith be laid before you; and I earneſtly hope that the tranſactions to which they refer will meet with the approbation of my Parliament.

'*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

'I have directed ſuch eſtimates to be prepared of the various demands for the public ſervice as appear to me to be beſt adapted to the ſituation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me reflect, that proviſion cannot be made for defraying the expences which muſt unavoidably be continued, for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate peace eſtabliſhment, without large additional ſupplies. You may, however, be aſſured that all poſſible attention ſhall be paid to ſuch œconomical arrangements as may not be inconſiſtent with the great object, effectually providing for the ſecurity of all my dominions.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'I cannot ſufficiently deſcribe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief, which the bounty of Divine

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Providence has afforded to my people, by the abundant produce of the late harveſt:—In contemplating the ſituation of the country at this important conjuncture, it is impoſſible for me to refrain from expreſſing the deep ſenſe I entertain of the temper and fortitude, which have been manifeſted by all deſcriptions of my faithful ſubjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend.

'The diſtinguiſhed valour and eminent ſervices of my forces by ſea and land, which at no period, have been ſurpaſſed; the unprecedented exertions of the Militia and Fencibles, and the zeal and perſeverance of the Yeomanry and Volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry, are entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgments; and I am perſuaded, that you will join with me in reflecting, with peculiar ſatisfaction, on the naval and military operations of the laſt campaign, and on the ſucceſsful and glorious iſſue of the expedition to Egypt, which has been marked throughout by atchievements, tending, in their conſequences and their example, to produce laſting advantage and honour to this country.

'It is my firſt wiſh, and moſt fervent prayer, that my people may experience the reward they have ſo well merited, in a full enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace; in a progreſſive increaſe of the national commerce, credit and reſources; and, above all, in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the ſafeguard and protection of that Conſtitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preſerve, and which it is our moſt ſacred duty to tranſmit, unimpaired to our deſcendants.'

His Majeſty's ſpeech being formally read,

Lord Bolton begged leave to call their Lordſhips' attention to the ſentiments of paternal affection with which his Majeſty had announced the happy tidings of his having ſucceſsfully adjuſted the differences with the Northern Powers, and ratified preliminaries of peace with the French Republic. Theſe happy events had been brought about by the promptitude and alacrity with which his Majeſty's beneficent views for the welfare of his people had been ſeconded by the vigilance of his councils; the bravery and atchievements of his forces by ſea and land, and the zeal, perſeverance and fortitude of every deſcription of his faithful people. The papers containing the particulars of theſe treaties were to be laid upon the table, and no doubt an early day would be ſet apart for entering into the important taſk of their diſcuſſion. Of courſe, he ſhould not attempt, therefore, at that moment, to trouble their Lordſhips by going into the detail of the preliminaries of peace, which had been received with ſuch unbounded and univerſal marks of exultation t rough every part of the country. Peace was in itſelf ſo ſympathetically felt to be deſirable, that men did not allow themſelves to doubt of its being advantageous, but gave free and unbounded indulgence to their joy; nor was this to be wondered at after the long, painful, but glorious exertions which had been made in a ſtruggle for every thing that was dear and valuable to a nation. He ſhould not obtrude on their patience at that time by entering into the detail, but ſhould content himſelf with glancing at a few topics, one of which only he ſhould preſume to preſs; and that was, the fitneſs of the time at which his Majeſty's miniſters had concluded the preliminaries of peace. They had not done it when we had come to feel a deficiency of ſupplies, and were thereby compelled to ſeek for, or acquieſce in a peace, that under ſuch circumſtances muſt have been perhaps of ſhort continuance; and when we might not have been able to protract the war to any beneficial purpoſe, or for any object that was either national or legitimate; and indeed we muſt have looked for a renewal of the attack on the diminiſhed remnants of our precarious independence. No—He ſaw with pride and ſatisfaction that miniſters had choſen a moment for the negociation when our reſources, by the ſpirit, loyalty, and attachment of the people, were in their full vigour; and when the nation had diſtinguiſhed its charac; ter by the firm, manly, and determined poſture of preparation into which it had voluntarily put itſelf on the menaces of an invaſion. It might have been ſaid by the inſidious enemies of the country, that it was a peace extorted from us, and that it was the triumph

of theſe miſtaken notions of a licentious liberty, which had for ſo many years deluged the world in blood. He knew that the great majority of the people of this country had, throughout the whole of the conteſt, manifeſted the moſt wiſe abhorrence of theſe principles; and he rejoiced to be able to reſcue them from the ignominy of cherishing, for an inſtant, the ſentiment, that theſe doctrines had obtained an aſcendency or were likely to acquire an influence by this treaty. It was a grand magnificent triumph for England to make a peace, when her navies and armies were every where conquerors, from the frozen ſeas of the north to the pillars of Hercules; and from Africa to the extremeſt ſhores of Aſia and America. The feeling was ſtill more gratifying and exalted, when we made the triumphs of our heroes only acceſſary to the ſpirit of moderation which dictated our appeal to arms—when the unexampled atchievements of that band of heroes who had reſcued Egypt from its invaders, were made only to reſtore it to its rightful owner; and when our moſt endearing and ſplendid trophies appeared to be for human happineſs and order, inſtead of aggrandiſement or gain! His heart warmed with the idea, that ſuch men belonged to his country. He would not venture to pour forth his feeble eulogiums on magnanimity ſo exalted. Their praiſe would come in a more authoritative way, and from a more adequate quarter than from him. The Noble Lord ſaid, that when he regarded the noble ſtruggle which this country had made, unaſſiſted and alone, it filled him with the moſt enthuſiaſtic veneration. Compare the conſtancy, the heroiſm of England, with the conduct of the Germanic Body, diſunited, parricidal, and treacherous. What a ſpectacle of humiliation did not the Empire exhibit! What a ſource of conſolation to compare our ſituation with that of every nation who had bent itſelf before the monſter who had ſo long devaſtated Europe! The Noble Lord rejoiced alſo in the peace at this time, and in the manner in which it had been acquired, becauſe at no former period could it have been made equally well; when, for inſtance, a naval armiſtice was demanded, by which we were to be deprived of the power, both of defence and annoyance; and when a ſeparation from our allies was demanded, that they might make diſtinct treaties for themſelves. What muſt have been the conſequences if we had fatally yielded to ſuch demands as theſe? True, our allies had in an evil hour choſen to ſeparate themſelves, and we at length to fight the battle for ourſelves; but our ſtruggle had been glorious, and its termination happy. The Noble Lord ſaid, he would not detain their Lordſhips further, but conclude with uniting a hope that the people might enjoy the bleſſings of peace, with a prayer that they might never loſe the ſenſe of a juſt reverence for the priciples of their own conſtitution, nor ever ſeek for an amendment in the phrenzy of change. The Noble Lord then moved:—

That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return to his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne; to aſſure his Majeſty, that we learn with great ſatisfaction that the differences with the Northern Powers had been adjuſted by a convention with the Emperor of Ruſſia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expreſſed their readineſs to accede; and that preliminaries of peace have been ratified between his Majeſty and the French Republic.

That we acknowledge his Majeſty's goodneſs in having condeſcended to direct copies of theſe treaties to be laid before us; and to aſſure his Majeſty that we ſhall not fail to apply our immediate attention to the important tranſactions to which they relate.

That we are fully ſenſible of the general ſolicitude which leads his Majeſty to regret the neceſſity of large additional ſupplies; but that, while we ſincerely participate in that ſentiment, we feel the indiſpenſible duty of providing for the expences which muſt for a time be unavoidable in different parts of the world, and of maintaining an adequate eſtabliſhment on the final adjuſtment of peace.

That we ſhall be anxious for the adoption of all ſuch economical arrangements as may not be inconſiſtent with the great object which his Majeſty has ſo juſtly at heart, of effectually providing for the ſecurity of all his Majeſty's dominions.

That we truly participate in the gratifica-

tification which his Majeſty has ſo graciouſly been pleaſed to expreſs at the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to his people by the abundance of the late harveſt; and we acknowledge with the utmoſt gratitude his Majeſty's gracious acceptance and approbation of the proofs of that temper and fortitude which have been manifeſted by all deſcriptions of his Majeſty's ſubjects under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend.

We reflect with ſentiments of juſt exultation on the diſtinguiſhed valour and eminent ſervices of his Majeſty's forces by ſea and land, which at no period have been ſurpaſſed; and that we have contemplated with the utmoſt ſatisfaction the unprecedented exertions of the Militia and Fencibles, and the zeal and perſeverance of the Yeomanry and Volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry.

That we moſt heartily congratulate his Majeſty on the naval and military operations of the laſt campaign, and on the glorious and ſucceſsful iſſue of the expedition to Egypt, marked as it has been throughout by atchievements, which, in their conſequences and by their example, cannot but conduce to the laſting advantage and honour of this country. That we cordially ſhare in his Majeſty's earneſt wiſhes, that his ſubjects may enjoy in their full extent the returning bleſſings of peace in the progreſſive increaſe of the national commerce, credit, and revenues; and, above all, in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the ſafeguard and protection of that conſtitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preſerve, and which it is our fixed determination, as it is our moſt ſacred duty, to tranſmit unimpaired to our deſcendants.

Lord Lilford roſe as ſoon as the addreſs had been read by the Lord Chancellor, and ſaid, he roſe to ſecond the addreſs, which had been ſo ably moved, and he felt it neceſſary to trouble your Lordſhips with a few obſervations only.—He began in a very neat and well turned ſpeech, with congratulating their Lordſhips on the gracious communication they had heard that day from the throne, viz. the happy tidings that preliminaries of peace had been concluded and ratified between his Majeſty and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, an event which had already diffuſed univerſal joy throughout the kingdom, and muſt be perſuaded, impreſs their Lordſhips' mind with the ſame ſentiments of exultation and pride; the more ſo, as the event was not purchaſed at the expence of humiliation on the part of Great Britain, with the ſacrifice of any of her important intereſts, or the leaſt danger to our happy conſtitution: The addreſs that had been juſt moved, his Lordſhip entertained no doubt, would meet with the unanimous concurrence of the Houſe, becauſe the bleſſings that peace would neceſſarily bring with it, and the many advantages that had been acquired to this country in the courſe of a few months only, muſt preſent themſelves to the obſervation of every man. To prove the extent of this, it was only neceſſary to deſire their Lordſhips to look back to the melancholy ſituation in which we ſtood when parliament was laſt called together at the commencement of the preſent year, and compare it with the alteration of circumſtances that has ſince taken place, and their ſituation at this moment. At the time to which he referred, his Lordſhip obſerved, that every member of that Houſe caſt his eyes around him with apprehenſion and alarm, and ſaw no proſpect or probability of an early ceſſation of hoſtilities. On the contrary, the war aſſumed an aſpect of new terror in conſequence of the menaced interference of the Northern Powers; while we had the gigantic force of France to contend with nearer home, and the fate of Egypt hung in ſuſpence, as we ſtill had to contend there with an enemy, till that time, unconquered. In other quarters of the globe dangers of different kinds threatened, and made it impoſſible to aſcertain the time when this country could aſſure herſelf of being placed in a ſtate of ſecurity. Such was our ſituation externally. Our domeſtic ſituation was, if poſſible, ſtill more melancholy:—Our beloved Sovereign afflicted with ſevere indiſpoſition, an Adminiſtration divided among themſelves, Government for ſome time in a ſtate of inefficiency; the people threatened with all the horrors of an immediate famine, and, in ſpite of all the wiſe

conſultations and anxious endeavours of the Legiſlature to avert, or at leaſt diminiſh the evil, actually reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs in conſequence of the extreme high price and ſcarcity of proviſions; and at that moment the country was menaced with an immediate invaſion, while there was but too much reaſon to apprehend that the ſucceſsful efforts of the enemy's arms, or rather the fatal influence of their pernicious principles, had tainted the loyalty and ſeduced the faith of numbers of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this kingdom and the ſiſter iſland. Let their Lordſhips hold thoſe well grounded cauſes of anxiety and alarm in their conſideration, and look at the preſent poſture of our affairs both at home and abroad, and aſk themſelves, if they had not good reaſon to proſtrate themſelves before the God of mercies, with all humility, and pour forth ſongs of praiſe and thankſgiving? His Lordſhip made ſeveral apt and juſt reflections on the happy alteration which had taken place in our affairs. He ſaid, he conſidered the glorious figure our arms had made in the conteſt, and the ſtrong proof we had afforded that this country poſſeſſed an energy equal to the defence of every thing that was dear to us, as the beſt guarantees of the ſecurity and permanence of the peace. From abroad we had little to dread, and at home we could have nothing to fear from domeſtic enemies, if any remained either here or in the ſiſter kingdom, ſince thoſe few who might ſtill continue to act under the influence of the pernicious principles that had ſo much agitated and endangered other countries, would find that they had no longer any abettors to aid and encourage their miſchievous deſigns. His Lordſhip added ſeveral other pointed obſervations, conveyed through the medium of very elegant language.

The Duke of Bedford ſaid, thoſe noble Lords who had been in the habit of attending the debates in that Houſe, would recollect what his ſentiments reſpecting peace had hitherto been, and what they were likely to be on the preſent occaſion; they would therefore give him credit for not riſing to diſturb the harmony, which he foreſaw was likely to take place in the Houſe that evening.

A committee of Lords was appointed to draw up the addreſs, who withdrew for that purpoſe, and returned with it.

The addreſs having been agreed to, the Lords with white ſtaves were, upon motion, deſired to wait on his Majeſty, and know his pleaſure, when he would be pleaſed to receive it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Oct. 29. The Houſe having met, *Mr Speaker* roſe and ſtated to the Houſe that, in conſequence of his Majeſty's meſſage, he had attended at the bar of the Houſe of Lords to hear his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion, of which, to prevent miſtakes, he had obtained a copy, which he ſhould now read, with the leave of the Houſe.

The ſpeech was accordingly read from the chair—(*for which ſee proceedings in the Houſe of Lords*).

Lord Lovaine (eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Beverley), roſe to move the uſual addreſs to his Majeſty, in anſwer to his moſt gracious ſpeech. He began by offering to the Houſe, and to the country, his ſincereſt congratulations upon the reſtoration of tranquillity for which the country has ſo long arduouſly contended, and ſo anxiouſly wiſhed; and as the event itſelf was hailed by a great majority of the nation without doors, ſo he hoped the addreſs, which he ſhould this night have the honour to move, would be alſo approved by a great majority, if not by the whole of that Houſe, in expreſſing to his Majeſty the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction for the concluſion of a peace, which his Majeſty, in his gracious ſpeech, declared likely to be ſo highly advantageous and honourable to the Britiſh empire; a peace, in the purſuit of which his Majeſty had given to the world the ſtrongeſt proofs of his ſincerity and moderation. After making ſome obſervations on the peace, of a ſimilar nature to thoſe thrown out in the Houſe of Lords, Lord Lovaine ſaid, with reſpect to the ſupplies for the enſuing year alluded to in his Majeſty's ſpeech, he felt it not neceſſary to treſpaſs on the attention of the Houſe by any arguments at preſent, confident as he was that the Houſe and the country muſt ſee the neceſſity of ample ſup-

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plies for the ſecurity of thoſe objects contemplated under the peace. There was no man, he hoped, who could doubt of the moſt œconomical application of thoſe ſupplies, who witneſſed the retrenchments ſo rapidly carrying on at preſent by his Majeſty's miniſters, in every department where retrenchment was practicable, conſiſtently with prudence and public ſafety. The concluſion of the treaty with the Northern Powers was another topic on which his Majeſty's miniſters were entitled to the higheſt recommendation. The termination of that diſpute, in a manner ſo glorious for this country, at the moment when ſhe was menaced by the moſt alarming dangers; and the cautions which would be exerted under the ſame wiſe auſpices, for preventing all abuſes and diſputes in exerciſing thoſe rights ſo fully vindicated and aſcertained, would he truſted tend to the preſervation of laſting harmony between this country and the powers of the north. Upon the whole, when he looked forward to thoſe bleſſings which are about to ſucceed to the arduous ſtruggle in which the country has been ſo long involved, and to thoſe Miniſters who are the authors of thoſe bleſſings, he could not but regard them with pride and admiration, as having reſcued their country, not only from the alarming miſeries of external, but dangerous machinations and internal enemies, and view them at once as the ſaviours of the Britiſh religion and the Britiſh conſtitution. His Lordſhip concluded by moving an addreſs to his Majeſty.

Mr Woodhouſe roſe to ſecond the addreſs, and obſerved, that after the very able manner in which it had been brought forward by his Noble Friend, it was unneceſſary for him, in riſing to ſecond the motion, to treſpaſs long upon the attention of the Houſe, more eſpecially as he felt confident the Houſe was diſpoſed to adopt it with the moſt cheerful unanimity. Whether he looked to the dangerous confederacy in the north, which at the concluſion of laſt ſeſſion of Parliament menaced the deareſt intereſts of this country, or to that arduous ſtruggle with France in which England had for the laſt nine years continued to exhauſt her treaſure and her blood, he muſt view with the ſincereſt pleaſure the fortunate diſperſion of thoſe gloomy aſpects, and the termination of the conflict in a manner ſo honourable to Britiſh intereſts. He was aware, however, that to anticipate any diſcuſſion at this moment upon the ſubject of the preliminaries, which at an early opportunity would come ſo much more properly before the Houſe, would be highly premature. He therefore ſhould decline any remarks on that ſubject for the preſent. He concluded by ſeconding the motion.

Mr Fox roſe, and in a few words expreſſed his moſt cordial concurrence in the addreſs to his Majeſty upon the happy and long deſired attainment of peace with France. It was an event on which he deſired to expreſs his ſincereſt joy and exultation—an event in which the people of England had the greateſt cauſe to rejoice and exult; and, for the preſent, he felt it unneceſſary to treſpaſs on the attention of the Houſe beyond this ſhort but ſincere expreſſion of his ſentiment on the event, and to declare his hearty aſſent in the addreſs.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he roſe to deliver, in a few words, his opinion, in concurrence with what had already been delivered on the important ſubject now before the Houſe, and upon which he was glad to have the proſpect of unanimity, a thing which was not common even on the firſt day of a Seſſion. He ſaid he would not enter at large into the tranſactions now before the Houſe, and which his Majeſty had announced from the throne, either as to the Pacification which had been concluded with the Northern Powers, or the ſignature of the Preliminaries with France; when either of theſe topics, and particularly the latter, ſhould be brought forward for diſcuſſion, he hoped he ſhould be found to agree with the Hon Gentleman who had juſt preceded him on this occaſion, and that they ſhould both expreſs their approbation of that meaſure, although it was an approbation which would proceed perhaps from different reaſons; this was not the ſeaſon for the regular diſcuſſion of either, and yet he was anxious to declare the outline of his ſentiments on both theſe meaſures, which he ſaw, upon the whole, with great ſatisfaction; and he would add, that whatever criticiſm might be applied to inferior parts of theſe great

tranſactions

tranſactions, or to whatever criticiſms they might be liable, they were on the whole, ſuch as afforded matter of greát joy to this country, and they entitled the Government which concluded them to our eſteem and thanks. There was another topic on which he would ſlightly touch—the termination of the war had been accompanied with honour to us, for it had given proofs of vigour and energy beyond any former war, and of atchievements more ſplendid, if poſſible, than any which adorned our hiſtory before this period. This conteſt had exhibited, on our part, a continued ſeries of an undaunted courage, of an invincible ſpirit, of glorious victories by our fleets and armies; of patience, calmneſs, fortitude, and perſeverance in the people of England in their ſtruggle through the war, and of a dignity of temper at the return of Peace, which elevated even them in the opinion of the world; and which qualities procured to them an honourable iſſue to difficulties which they did not ſeek, but which were forced upon them, and which nothing but their being true to themſelves, as well as their Repreſentatives having been true to them throughout, could have enabled them to accompliſh.

Mr Windham ſaid, that he ſhould have followed the courſe of proceeding held out by his Hon. Friends on the Treaſury Bench, as the proper mode on this occaſion, had it not been for ſomething that was thrown out by his Hon. Friend; he ſhould have contented himſelf with giving a ſilent vote of approbation of the addreſs, had it not happened, that ſome things were dropped, which ſeemed to imply an approbation of the preliminaries of peace. He was aware that to diſſent from any ſuch general opinion as that of his Hon. Friend, was at all times painful to him, it was ſtill more ſo ſince that opinion was ſo generally approved of and ſupported. He could have no delight in being a mourner in a ſcene of general rejoicing—to wear a countenance of ſorrow while others ſeemed to ſparkle with joy—to ſink into deſpair, while others were lifted up by hope, was a ſingularity not to be envied, nor ſhould he be longer in aſſigning his reaſon for it than would be neceſſary in order to be underſtood. He admitted that thoſe who had entertained oppoſite opinions on the war, might, as properly remarked by his Friend (Mr. Pitt), yet agree in feelings as to the termination of it. In his view of things (which might perhaps be a miſtaken one) there was no cauſe for rejoicing at the peace we were about to have; he foreſaw that this rejoicing might be turned into bitter lamentation; this he ſaid, becauſe he thought that the advantages, as ſome people called them, which this peace would bring with it, would pave the way to the ruin of this country. The general illuminations were to him no ſign of comfort, for he ſaw no reaſonable cauſe for the people of England to rejoice. He muſt, before he aſſented to them, aſk himſelf, "Are theſe the lights of the ſepulchre, or the tokens of the knell of our funeral;"—Before I put on my wedding garment, I muſt know whether I am invited to the feaſt or the funeral; from the bottom of my heart I think this precedes the bitterneſs of ſorrow and the lamentation of death. Conſidering the ſituation in which we now ſtand, I think that the moment my Hon. Friends ſigned this treaty, they ſigned the *death warrant* of their country; or, at leaſt, they have given it a blow from which I think it can never recover. He ſaid, he knew how unpleaſant it was to the Houſe, nay, he felt it unpleaſant to himſelf, to dwell upon obſervations which were made againſt his wiſhes, although dictated by his judgment. There was one thing more which he wiſhed to take notice of: He had long thought there was only one way, by which this country could eſcape from the dreadful effect which we all apprehended from the gigantic power of France; and that was, by preſerving the ſuperiority of our commerce. It had appeared to him alſo, that there was but one thing wanting for France, to extend its empire, and to become as much the terror of other nations by ſea as it had by land, and that was, to extend her commerce; this, in a fatal moment, in his opinion, we had given to France. How our ruin could be avoided he did not know. Others, undoubtedly, entertained hopes, how well founded ſuch hopes were, time would ſhew. "Shew me it is a ſafe peace, and I ſhall be contented."—This was all he had to ſay at preſent upon this ſubject, except merely to add, that as

to

to the addreſs now before the Houſe, he concurred with the two Gentlemen who had juſt preceded him (Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox) in giving his aſſent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he hoped his Right Hon. Friend would pardon him, if he expreſſed an opinion that he had gone into with rather more minuteneſs than the queſtion now before the Houſe called for, even in his own view of it, as explained by himſelf, and particularly at the concluſion of his ſpeech, by which it appeared he concurred in the addreſs. The obſervations of his Hon. Friend were (he would pardon him for ſaying ſo) a little premature;—that ſubject was not now before the Houſe;—even in his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, there was expreſſed no other ſentiment on the peace, but ſuch as was conveyed in theſe words: "That his Majeſty truſts the arrangements will be found conducive to the general intereſts of this country, and to the honour of the Britiſh empire." In this there was no reference whatever, even to that ſentiment ſo conveyed from the throne. Indeed it would be irregular and indecorous to aſk of the Houſe an opinion upon a ſubject not fully before it. His Hon. Friend very well knew that preliminary terms of peace had been ſigned on the part of his Majeſty and the French Republic, but the terms were not before the Houſe. His Hon. Friend had entered upon the ſubject of the peace, however, and expreſſed ſome lamentation over it. He ſhould not follow him in anſwer to what he had urged now, although he might in ſome meaſure regularly do ſo. Nor ſhould he enter into any diſpute now upon the general propoſition laid down by his Hon. Friend, not becauſe he was unprepared, but becauſe another opportunity would offer for that purpoſe. He ſhould then enter on the diſcuſſion with his Honourable Friend, but he ſhould do it under a painful feeling; for painful it was for him to differ in opinion from one who had proved himſelf to be a zealous advocate for, and a virtuous guardian of the conſtitution, and to whom (whatever difference of opinion might ſubſiſt between them), he would add, the country was under deep obligation for many great ſervices, particularly when he warned the country of its danger, when its ſafety was at ſtake, and for the efforts he made to preſerve it. His Hon. Friend had ſaid that we ought to conſider the extenſion of our commerce as the only counter-balance in our power againſt the extenſion of territory of the French Republic. He would not now refer to the terms of the peace, for that he could not do with regularity, but he would aver, that all that we had given up, would have afforded to us no ſort of ſecurity againſt the danger which was apprehended by his Honourable Friend. He did not agree with his Hon. Friend on the ſubject of the extent of the power of France, and of our mode of balancing that power; for he thought the beſt counterpoiſe of this country, againſt the growing power of France, was in the preſervation of our conſtitution—to our induſtry and ſkill, to our frugality and temperance, much was to be alſo confided:—To the right direction and preſervation of what remained of the faculties, abilities, and reſources of the country; and happily much indeed remained of ſuch reſources, much was to be looked for as a ſecurity for us in time of peace, for a continuance of its bleſſings. His Hon. Friend had ſaid, he ſhould abſtain from ſaying many things, which would occur to him to deliver on a future occaſion. Nothing leſs could be expected from his liberality, candour, or juſtice; but he hinted at one thing, which ought not to paſs without a direct anſwer: He would therefore ſay it never was in contemplation of thoſe who had the honour of adviſing his Majeſty to ſign the preliminaries of peace, that what they did was the effect of neceſſity. His Hon. Friend had ſtated, that ſome unknown neceſſity might have been the cauſe.—"I diſclaim that plea," ſaid Mr Addington; "I will be no party to ſuch a ſtatement. I do not ſeek my own juſtification, nor will my colleagues, I am perſuaded, ſeek theirs, in any ſuch way—that would be really undervaluing the reſources of our country. If inſtead of acceding to the terms agreed upon, and which are likely ſoon to be finally ſettled, the enemy had made it neceſſary for us to continue the conteſt, we ſhould, I am confident, have continued the conteſt; and I am confident alſo, that we ſhould have proved to the world that we have ſtill ſufficient faculties and reſources to maintain the honour

our and preſerve the ſecurity of the Britiſh Empire. I could not forbear ſaying this for the purpoſe, chiefly, of diſclaiming that ſpecies of juſtification which my Hon. Friend ſuppoſed to ariſe out of neceſſity. I hope my juſtification, and that of my colleagues, will be found in the actual ſtate of things, in which, I hope, it will appear we have had a prudent regard to the true intereſt of our country; and I aver alſo, that if we had not adviſed his Majeſty to conclude theſe terms, we ſhould not only have been wanting in what we owed to our conſtituents, but of a groſs perverſion of our duty to his Majeſty as the father of his people."---He then obſerved that he ſhould defer the obſervations he had to make on the preſent ſtate of the continent of Europe, as well as many other topics which would come into diſcuſſion at a future day; and obſerved, that what he had already ſaid had been called for by what had been delivered by his Hon Friend who had juſt preceeded him.

Mr Sheridan.---I feel no inclination whatever, Sir, by now riſing, to oppoſe the general wiſh of the Houſe, to deprecate all diſcuſſion of the preliminaries of peace, and to wait till that period when an opportunity will be given to all, regularly, to enter on the ſubject. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Windham) who ſpoke lately from the other ſide of the Houſe, having ſtated his unwillingneſs to enter at preſent on this diſcuſſion, it was not without conſiderable ſurpriſe that I heard him enter ſo far into that very diſcuſſion which he ſet out with deprecating. I ſhall certainly vote for the addreſs which has now been moved, becauſe it was not as uſual on ſuch occaſions, an exact echo of the ſpeech from the throne. There were words, Sir, in the ſpeech which, in my opinion, much to the honour of thoſe who moved and ſeconded the addreſs, are wholly omitted. The ſpeech contained diſtinctions and characters of the peace, which, if they had been re-echoed in the addreſs, I, for one, have no heſitation in ſaying, that it could not poſſibly have received my ſupport. As to the addreſs as it now ſtands, it does not appear liable to any great objection, and I have no wiſh to diſturb the unanimity of our vote. Notwithſtanding the unanimity, however, with which this addreſs is paſſed, I ſincerely believe, Sir, that if this were the moment when they were to ſpeak out their real thoughts, there never was a period of leſs real unanimity. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) has ſpoken of the peace in terms to which I can by no means agree. I differ from him in every expreſſion by which he characteriſed the peace as glorious and honourable. Still more do I differ from thoſe who contend that it was inexpedient to make peace at all. This, Sir, is a peace which every man is glad of, but no man can be proud of. It is a peace involving a degradation of the national dignity, which no truly Engliſh heart can feel with indifference. ---It is a peace, ſuch as the war had a tendency to lead to as its neceſſary reſult. The war was one of the worſt wars in which this country was ever engaged, and the peace is, perhaps, as good as any man could make in thoſe circumſtances in which the country was placed. After a few words from Earl Temple and Mr Martin, the addreſs was then put and carried *nemine contradicente*. A Committee was ordered to prepare the ſame, and lay it before the Houſe to morrow.

Lord Hawkeſbury gave notice, that copies of the convention with Ruſſia, and of the preliminaries of peace with the French Republic, would be laid on the table to-morrow. He then moved, that the preliminaries of peace be taken into conſideration on Tueſday next, and the convention with Ruſſia on Friday.---Agreed to, and orders made out accordingly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, that he would to-morrow move a vote of thanks to Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, the Officers, and troops of the army employed in the expedition to Egypt.---Adjourned till to-morrow.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Downing-ſtreet, November 14.

DISPATCHES (in duplicate) of which the following are a copy and extracts have been received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, brought by Colonel Abercromby, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. commanding his Majeſty's troops ſerving in Egypt.

Head-quarters, Camp before Alexandria.

MY LORD, *Auguſt* 19.

The laſt diviſion of the French troops who ſurrendered at Cairo, ſailed from the Bay of Aboukir a few days ago. There have been embarked in all near thirteeen thouſand five hundred perſons. The garriſon of Cairo conſiſted of about eight thouſand troops of all deſcriptions, fit for duty, not including one thouſand ſick, and a conſiderable number of invalids. The total amounts to near ten thouſand ſoldiers; among whom there was a very ſmall proportion of Greeks and Copts, not more than four or five hundred men: the remainder were all French. The other perſons embarked were followers of the army, and attached to it in various civil capacities.

Major-General Cradock having been confined at Cairo by illneſs, I entruſted the command of the troops to Major General Moore, who, during a long march of a very novel and critical nature, diſplayed much judgment, and conducted himſelf in the moſt able and judicious manner. Notwithſtanding the mixture of Turks, Britiſh, and French, the utmoſt regularity was preſerved and no one diſagreeable circumſtance ever took place. My preſence at Cairo was rendered indiſpenſably neceſſary, by ſome arrangements which I was obliged to make with his highneſs the Grand Vizier.

Major-General Baird, after having ſtruggled through many difficulties in paſſing the deſert, and from the want of boats to deſcend the Nile, has at length arrived at Cairo, with the greateſt part of the troops under his command, and I imagine he will reach Roſetta in the courſe of a few days: he has been directed to detach a certain number of troops to Damietta, and to leave a garriſon at Giza.

We, two days ago, commenced our operations againſt Alexandria; as yet no event of any conſequence has taken place; we have loſt a few men, and taken a few priſoners.

Major-General Coote has been detached with a conſiderable corps to the weſtward, in order to inveſt the town completely on that ſide, and to cut off the communication of the enemy with the Arabs, who have been in the habit of ſupplying them with ſmall quantities of cattle and other kinds of freſh proviſions. General Coote's firſt operation will be directed againſt Marabout, a caſtle on an iſland at the entrance of the old harbour of Alexandria.

I cannot conclude this letter without ſtating to your Lordſhip the many obligations I have to Lord Keith, and the navy, for the great exertions they have uſed in forwarding to us the neceſſary ſupplies, and from the fatigue they have undergone in the late embarkation of a conſiderable number of troops and ſtores, who were embarked on the New Lake, and proceeded to the weſtward under the orders of Major-General Coote.

The utmoſt diſpatch has alſo been uſed in ſending the French troops, lately captured, to France; which, in our preſent poſition, was a ſervice of the moſt eſſential conſequence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON.
Lieutenant-General.

(General Hutchinſon's ſecond letter merely alludes to the ſtrength of the fortifications of Alexandria, and the arrival of the reinforcements from England, Minorca, and Malta, in a perfect ſtate of health, order, and diſcipline.)

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 14.

Copy of a letter from the Right Honourable Lord Keith, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated Foudroyant, Bay of Aboukir, Sept. 2.

SIR,

I have the honour and ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiral-

miralty, that the important object of this expedition is fully accomplished; a capitulation (of which a copy is inclosed) has been this day signed, providing for the delivery to the allies, tomorrow, of the enemy's entrenched camp on the eastern side of Alexandria, and the fort Triangulaire, and other important posts on the western side; and for that of the town itself, the public effects, and the shipping in the harbour, at the expiration of ten days, or sooner if the enemy's troops can be sooner embarked; as soon as I can obtain returns of the ships and effects, they shall be transmitted to you. The merchant vessels are very numerous, and one old Venetian ship of the line, with the French frigates Egyptienne, Justice, and Regeneree, and some corvettes, are known to be in the port.

Their Lordships will not fail to have observed from my former details, the meritorious conduct of the officers and men who have been from time to time employed on the various duties which the debarkation of the army and a co-operation with them has acquired. Though opportunities for brilliant exertion have been few since the 8th of March, the desire for participating in it has been unremitted. But the nature of this expedition has demanded from most of the officers and seamen of the fleet, and particularly from those of troop-ships, bomb-vessels, and transports, the endurance of labour, fatigue, and privation, far beyond what I have witnessed before, and which I verily believe to have exceeded all former example; and it has been encountered and surmounted with a resolution and perseverance which merits my highest praise, and gives both officers and men a just claim to the protection of their Lordships, and the approbation of their country. The number of officers to whom I owe this tribute of approbation, does not admit of my mentioning them by name, but most of the captains of the troop-ships have been employed in the superintendance of these duties, and I have had repeated and urgent offers of voluntary service from all. The agents for transports have conducted themselves with laudable diligence and activity in the service of the several departments to which they are attached, and displayed the greatest exertion and ability in overcoming the numerous difficulties with which they had to contend.

The captains and commanders of the ships appointed for guarding the port, have executed that tedious and anxious duty with diligence and success; during my absence from the squadron the blockade has been conducted much to my satisfaction, by Rear Admiral Sir R. Bickerton; and justice requires me to mention, that when I was with the squadron, Captain Wilson of the Trusty was unwearied in his attention to the direction of all the duties in this bay.

The Captain Pacha has uniformly manifested the most anxious desire of contributing, by every means in his power, to the promotion of the service. Having been generally on shore with his troops, the ships have been submitted, by his orders, to my direction, and the officers have paid the most respectful attention to the instructions they have received from me.

Captain Sir Sidney Smith, who has served with such distinguished reputation in this country, having applied to be the bearer of the dispatches announcing the expulsion of the enemy, I have complied with his request; and I beg to refer their Lordships to that active and intelligent officer for any particular information relative to this or other parts of the country, on which he has had opportunities of making remarks.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) KEITH.

Lord Keith's letter of September 10. states the distribution of the vessels of war in the port of Alexandria as follows:

His Highness the Captain Pacha and Lord Keith have agreed to receive the enemy's ships as under, viz.

Captain Pacha.—Cause, 64; Justice, 46, No 1. Venetian, 20.

Lord Keith.—L'Egyptienne, 50; Regeneree, 32; No 2. Venetian, 20.

The Turkish corvettes to be given to the Captain Pacha; but to be previously valued.

(The Gazette also contains the official details of a sortie made by the garrison of Porto Ferrajo, on the 14th of September.)

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA.

Coronation of the Emperor.

A letter from Moſcow, dated October 1. ſays, "The ceremony of the young Emperor's coronation has been particularly grand; ſo much ſo, in fact, that I ſeem recompenſed by the ſight, for the very comfortleſs journey of two thouſand miles, which I encountered in order to be preſent at it. The Emperor arrived at his palace in the ſuburbs, on the 22d ult. where he continued to reſide till the 27th; during the interim, however, he repeatedly viſited the city in private. On the morning of Sunday he made his public entry—the proceſſion was made by the heralds and the Grand Duke's regiment of cavalry; to theſe ſucceeded a long line of empty carriages belonging to the nobility; a regiment of huſſars, richly dreſſed, well mounted, and in all reſpects the fineſt corps I ever ſaw, followed; and then the nobility in their carriages of ſtate, the grand chamberlains, and all the ſuperior officers of the government. The equipages were moſt magnificent; the carriages in general were drawn by ſix horſes, and attended by eight ſervants in the richeſt liveries. The Empreſs Dowager, in her ſtate carriage, came next; then the preſent Empreſs (a moſt lovely woman); and then the ſiſters of the Emperor, followed by another regiment of huſſars, capariſoned as the former. Next in ſucceſſion came the Emperor, mounted on a fine Engliſh horſe, with the Grand Duke riding on his right, and a vaſt body of guards cloſed the proceſſion. The church ceremony commenced by the Archbiſhop Platon, conſecrating the Crown, &c. At nine o'clock the Emperor's mother entered the cathedral under a ſalute of cannon and a *feu de joye*, and took her ſeat, which was prepared on the left hand of the throne—the Emperor and Empreſs followed, and then the nobility of both ſexes, who, moſt ſuperbly dreſſed, were ſeated on each ſide of the cathedral; the centre was occupied by thoſe of the firſt claſs. The prayers were performed by the Archbiſhop Platon, aſſiſted by the Biſhops, whoſe dreſs was uncommonly magnificent; the ceremonies, muſic, &c. engaged a conſiderable time, and after a ſermon, ſuited to the occaſion, two Biſhops advanced with the crown, and, under a ſalute of cannon, placed it on the head of the Emperor. The ſcene was grand and impreſſive, beyond the power of deſcription. The Emperor then placed a crown of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip on the Empreſs's head, diſcharges of artillery giving weight to the ſolemnity. After the ceremonies of the church were over, their Majeſties walked round the Kremlin, under a canopy of gold and ſilver, and proceeded to the hall for dinner. The cathedral is ſmall, but the ceremony was managed with ſingular preciſion. The Engliſh gentlemen, of whom 17 were preſent, had ſeats aſſigned them, and, to avoid confuſion, were, with all the other ſpectators, except ſuch as formed the proceſſion, obliged to attend at ſeven o'clock in the morning. The illuminations of the city continued for three nights. The Kremlin is particularly adapted for ſuch an exhibition, and was uncommonly brilliant. The Engliſh and other ſtrangers were preſented to their Majeſties on Tueſday, and in the evening there was a ſplendid ball at court. The rejoicings are enthuſiaſtic. To-day a fete is to be given to the populace—a large field is incloſed, and tables placed for the accommodation of many thouſands, and a profuſion of wines and viands are prepared, with a variety of amuſements. The weather has been, and continues to be, uncommonly favourable."

Thirty thouſand perſons were entertained at dinner at Moſcow on the Emperor's coronation. The wine flowed from fountains. The happy event was followed by a proclamation, ordering the ſuppreſſion of the recruiting ſervice during the remainder of the year, the remiſſion of the fines not collected, and the releaſe of the inſolvent debtors of the Crown.

The Emperor Alexander has iſſued an ordnance, prohibiting, under penalty of impriſonment or the knout, artizans and domeſtics, of both ſexes, from gambling for money, in private houſes, taverns, &c. Heads of families, innkeepers, &c. permitting or conniving at the practice, are ſubjected to a penalty of 25 florins, for each offender. His Majeſty has preſented 130,000 rubles of ſilver to the diſtreſſed city of Wilna.

HOLLAND.

The new Conſtitution of Holland was carried into effect on the 17th of October; when the Directory proclaimed, that out of 416,419, whoſe names were given in as entitled to vote, only 52,219 have voted for its rejection. According to the 10th article of the preſent conſtitution, ſeven citizens are to be named, who, with five others choſen by them, ſhall form the Council of State of the Batavian Republic. The new government is already organized, and the Directory ſucceeded by the Council of State.

FRANCE.

The Peace has undoubtedly been not leſs popular in France than in England: of this an unquivocal proof is the favourable reception given to an Engliſh miniſter. The Lord Cornwallis was conducted to Bologne from Calais by Ferrand, General of Brigade, commanding on the coaſt of the department of Calais, at the head of a numerous eſcort. His excellency invited Ferrand to ſupper at Bologne. His Lordſhip ſlept one night at Amiens, at the houſe taken for him during his reſidence at the Congreſs. About two poſts from Paris, Lord Cornwallis was met by Mr Merry, with whom he entered Paris in his chariot and four. The other carriages followed, eſcorted by one hundred and fifty of the fineſt huſſars in the French ſervice. The Pariſians had previous notice of his arrival, and the ſtreets were lined with people.

The French fete in honour of the peace took place on the 19th of November at Paris, with all the brilliancy that was to be expected. On the Pont Neuf was raiſed a magnificient triumphal arch. Oppoſite to the port of St Nicholas was a temple dedicated to Commerce, and built on boats tied together and floated over. Fireworks were let off from boats placed by the ſide of this temple. The arches on the Pont Neuf were coloured with circular frames, loaded with variegated lamps. The elegant baths of Vigier added to this illumination a pictureſque effect. Farther on appeared the Alter of the Invalids, at the gate of which had been raiſed a triumphal arch, decorated with antique crowns. From the baſement was hung a globe, beſpangled with ſtars; and a frame, placed above the key-ſtone of the arch, exhibited in letters of fire, of prodigious dimenſion, the name of *Bonaparte*. Four Pyramids were diſplayed along the front.—Near the *Place de Concorde* an immenſe Theatre was conſtructed, on which was elevated the Temple of Peace, the ſame which was raiſed on the 24th of July, on one of the ſquares of the interior of the *Camps Elyſees*. It was ſupported by ninty-four columns of the Ionic order, diſpoſed in a right angle of ten to ſixteen. Two other temples, on a ſmaller ſcale, were erected beſide that of Peace. On both ſides of the grand alley of the Tuuilleries were raiſed Arcades, with their ſub-baſement. The octagonal baſon was illuminated in all its circumference.

GERMANY.

At Vienna, on the 24th of October, the Engliſh Envoy and French Ambaſſador, officially notified the ſigning the Preliminaries of Peace, as alſo, that a Plenipotentiary from the Empire was expected at the Congreſs at Amiens. the miſunderſtanding between the Emperor and the Elector Palatine, relative to the Bohemian fiefs, was finally adjuſted on the 14th.

The Diet of Ratiſbon has reſolved to erect a monument in honour of the Archduke Charles.

An article from Berlin of the 31ſt Oct. ſtates, that in conſequence of the the Peace, the Pruſſian troops had received orders to quit the territories of Hanover.

TURKEY.

Great rejoicings took place at Conſtantinople on the arrival of the intelligence of the ſurrender of Alexandria: 250 galley ſlaves have been releaſed, as have alſo all perſons confined for debts not amounting to 150,000 piaſtres. The new Turkiſh order of knighthood, formerly conferred on Lord Nelſon, has been beſtowed on General Hutchiſon, Lord Keith, Admiral Blanket, Major Hutchiſon, Lord Elgin, and ſeveral others. Two thouſand gold and ſilver medals have been ſtruck off, to be diſtributed among the Britiſh troops. The Grand Seignior has gone in ſolemn proceſſion to the Moſque to return thanks, and the illuminations on the occaſion extended twenty miles along the canal.

The Porte is making preparations to reduce Paſwan Oglou Two armies are to act againſt him; one in Wallachia

chia, and the other in Servia. Theſe two armies to exceed 100,000 men, and in caſe of another failure, the greateſt part of the Turkiſh army now in Egypt, under the command of the Grand Vizier, is to be employed againſt him. Paſwan Oglou ſends every where emiſſaries to propagate his principles, and try to make the people diſſatisfied with the preſent Turkiſh Government. Many of them, are now in Boſnia, and ſee their wiſhes accompliſhed, as this province is on the point of inſurrection. —Some time ago, Paſwan Oglou wiſhed to apprehend the Pacha of Travenec, who is very partial to the Porte. Paſwan ſent a corps againſt him, but the Pacha, who was early informed of Paſwan's intention, had put himſelf in ſuch an excellent poſture of defence, and received Paſwan's troops in ſuch a manner, that they were obliged directly to return. Since this, the intercourſe by meſſengers between the Pacha and Conſtantinople is very great.

LONDON.

Nov. 10. The celebration of Lord-Mayor's-day yeſterday was as magnificent as it has been for ſeveral years. The armourers company were invited to come forth capariſoned as of yore, but they refuſed, and his Lordſhip was obliged to provide a man in armour himſelf.

The Knight was fitted with a ſuit of armour from the tower, and was mounted on a very fine dark gelding, the head, main, and ſhoultiers of the animal, covered alſo with armour, ornamented with roſes of popy and white ribands, ſilver fringe, and plumes of oſtritch feathers.

About nine o'clock, the Lady Mayoreſs was conducted to the ball-room, by Lord Leſley, who opened the ball with her Ladyſhip. Mrs Otto was conducted to the ball-room by Alderman Flower.

The hall was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the peace. Over the huſtings was a beautiful tranſparent painting of Peace, receiving the congratulations of the Repreſentatives of the four Quarters of the World. Over the principal dinner-table was another tranſparency, with the words 'Peace and Feſtivity.'

11. The following is a liſt of French, Spaniſh, and Dutch ſhips, loſt, taken, and deſtroyed, from the commencement of the war in 1793, to October 1801.

	French.	Dutch.	Span.	Tot.
Ships of the line	45	25	11	81
Fifties	2	1	0	3
Frigates	133	31	40	184
Sloops	161	52	55	248
Grand total —				516

Beſide 934 privateers, and 5,453 merchantmen.

EDINBURGH.

Nov. 5. This day the French priſoners in Edinburgh Caſtle were marched down to Leith, from whence they are to be ſent immediately to their own country. French 208—Dutch 24.

Monday laſt, the area of the firſt floor of the ſtreet, of that tenement in the corner of Bank Street, now taking down, was ſet up at 430l. and ſold at the high price of *fifteen hundred and ſixty pounds*.

On Thurſday night, during divine ſervice in the Tabernacle, head of Leith Walk, a piſtol was fired, and a trumpet ſounded at one of the doors, which cauſed a great alarm. Several women fainted, but in a little time order was reſtored.

At All Hallow Fair of this city, which commenced on Tueſday laſt, there was a great ſhow of black cattle, which in general brought good prices, full ten per cent. we are informed above what they ſold for at Falkirk Tryſt about four weeks ago. Sheep, of which there was alſo a great ſhow, likewiſe fetched good prices. Horſes of a good quality ſold pretty well; but thoſe of an inferior kind went off rather heavily.

On Wedneſday laſt, Janet Wilſon, wife of John Dunlop, weaver at Provan-hall, in the barony pariſh, was ſafely delivered of three children, viz. one boy and two girls.

On Friday *George Piper*, lately waiter in Mr Moor's inn, Muſſelburgh, was incarcerated in jail, being accuſed of the murder of David White, an oſtler at that inn, on Saturday the 31ſt ult. It is ſaid, that, in conſequence of ſome difference which occurred, a ſcuffle enſued, when White received a blow with

with a poker, under which he languiſhed till Tueſday, when he died.

On Wedneſday laſt, James Irvine, miner, at Clyde Iron Works, was committed to priſon, for violently ſtriking John Robertſon, miner there, with his fiſt, on Monday laſt, whereof he died the ſame day.

Memorials from the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Greenock, Aberdeen, and moſt of the principal towns; and of various public bodies, have been tranſmitted to the Lords of the Treaſury, againſt removing the prohibition on diſtilling from grain. Theſe ſtate, that allowing the diſtilleries to go on at preſent, would be a ſerious and alarming evil, whether conſidered in regard to the morals of the people, as calculated to raiſe the price of meal oppreſſively high; affecting the value of labour, on the moderateneſs of which the proſperity of Britiſh manufacture ſo much depends; or eventually bringing the country ſoon again to that ſtate of ſcarcity, from which it is now only recovering.

On the 13th, an alarming fire broke out in a houſe at Dalkeith, which did conſiderable damage before it was extinguiſhed. It was occaſioned by a gentleman reading in bed with candle light, a practice which has produced many melancholy accidents: He was much ſcorched. Happily no lives were loſt, but unfortunately a great deal of property belonging to perſons in buſineſs was deſtroyed, moſt of which was not inſured.

On the 17th, the Earl of Dundonald obtained a Scots patent, for his invention of a ſubſtitute for Gum Senegal.

27th, This day, the Rev. Mr David Dickſon, was admitted one of the Miniſters of the New North Church of this city.---The Rev. Mr Ritchie preached and preſided.

Match againſt Time.

Mr Barclay of Ury, againſt Mr Fletcher,
For L. 10,000. *p. p.*

This match having given riſe to much betting, and being for the largeſt ſum of any *time match* ever attempted in this kingdom, we have been particular in giving a correct ſtatement.

Mr Barclay betted 5000l. with Mr Fletcher, that he would go 90 miles in 21 ſucceſſive hours; which was to include time for refreſhment, change of cloaths, and every ſtoppage that Mr B. might think needful to make; to be decided in the month of November: Mr Barclay to give eight days notice of the day on which he was to ſtart. The time was accordingly fixed for Tueſday the 10th inſt. The ground choſen by Mr Barclay, on which he was to decide the bet, was the ſpace of one mile on the high road between York and Hull, about 16 miles from the former place. The ground was meaſured by the contracting parties, and a poſt fixed at each end of the mile, which, in turning, required of Mr B. about one pace and a half each mile, but which was not reckoned in the meaſurement. On each ſide of the road were placed a number of lamps on purpoſe to give light during the night. A few minutes before 12 o'clock on Monday evening, Mr Barclay, with ſeveral of his friends, appeared on the ground, as did alſo Mr Fletcher. Preciſely at twelve, ſix ſtop watches were ſet, put in a box at the winning end, and the box ſealed; Mr Barclay ſtarting at the time. He wore a flannel cloſe ſhirt, flannel trowſers and night cap, lamb wool ſtockings, and large leather ſhoes, rather thick in the ſoles. He went the firſt two miles in 25 minutes 10 ſeconds, and continued nearly at the ſame rate, till he had gone 16 miles, varying only a few ſeconds each round of two miles: Here he halted. The houſe into which he went to refreſh, was ſituate about 10 yards from the road-ſide, and which, in going in and coming out, made 20 yards, but which Mr Barclay did not wiſh to be included in the diſtance.— Mr Barclay remained about ten minutes in taking refreſhment, and changing cloaths, proceeded with his match went 15 miles more, and then refreſhed and changed as before. Betting however was 2 to 1 and 5 to 2 in his favour. After refreſhing he again ſet out, and went 16 or 17 miles more with much apparent ſtrength; going each two miles in about 25 m. 20 ſeconds. By 11 o'clock he had gone 50 miles, and appeared to proceed on his courſe with greater eaſe and vigour.— Betting was now 4 and 5 to 1 in his favour.—When he had gone 60 miles he ſtopped to refreſh and change cloaths, remained about 10 minutes in the houſe, and came out in high ſpirits, with much cheerfulneſs in his countenance. Betting increaſed in his favour 6 and 7 to 1.—He proceeded till he had gone 70 miles, hardly varying in regularly performing each round of two miles in about 25 minutes, when he again refreſhed and changed cloaths. He refreſhed twice more, viz. when he had gone 78 and 84 miles, and performed the whole by 22 minutes 4 ſeconds paſt 9 o'clock

o'clock on Tuesday evening, being 1 hour 7 m. 56 seconds within the specified time. When he came in, he was strong and hearty, and said he found himself so well as to be able to go 10 miles farther. Thousands on foot and horse attended during the course of his walking. When he finished, he was loudly huzzaed, and carried on the shoulders of the multitude. Every attention was paid to him during the performance of his match: Carriages, mail coaches, waggons, people on horseback and on foot, all went to the sides of the road in order to leave him a free passage.—He never met with the least interruption—all seemed to wish him well. Indeed the steady and great exertions he used to win his match, prepossessed all the spectators in his favour; in return for which he seemed highly pleased and even much affected by their kind attention.

It appears on the whole, that Mr Barclay, after deducting the time he took for refreshment, &c. went the 90 miles in little more than nineteen hours, exclusive of the extra yards in going and coming from the house, and in turning the posts. The weather, except from about four to seven in the morning, was very favourable. Mr Barclay had been in training, for some time before starting, by the renowned and well known Mr John Smith, of Oulston, near Easingwood.

Mr Barclay is about 22 years of age, stout made, and about 5 feet 11 inches high—he walked much in the manner of the celebrated Powell. The ground he chose had several gentle risings; when he came to these, he in general made a sort of a run up, all the other parts he mostly walked. He eat very heartily when he stopped; his food was boiled fowls, mutton steaks, &c. his drink old strong beer.

The weather during November was favourable for agricultural purposes. The Thermometer was, however, very variable. A few frosty nights in the beginning of the month did considerable injury to the potatoes which remained in the field. The prices of butcher meat continue from 5d to 8d, veal and pork 9d and 10d. Fish have not been so plenty as last month. Eggs 1s. 6d. per dozen, fresh butter 1s. 4d. per lb.

Commercial Report.

Trade, in many of its branches, appears to be for the present moment in a sort of pause, between the particular state of activity in which it existed during the war, and those new channels of operation into which it must turn itself in consequence. Every great change in the state of trade tends, for the moment, to increase the number of bankruptcies beyond their ordinary portion. Such an effect took place remarkably at the commencement of the war. It seems to take place at present, though in a smaller degree, in several parts of the island.

The *Bank of England*, now that Government is likely to make fewer demands for their support, shew a disposition to accommodate trade with a liberality of discount upon bills of exchange, which cannot but command the warmest gratitude of the merchants, and promote, in the most essential manner, the general interests of British commerce. In justice to the conduct of the Directors, it ought to be known, that discounts for the purpose of monopolizing speculation, or to enable the holders of grain and other provisions to keep them unreasonably back from market, have hitherto been, and wherever the intention can be suspected, still are, most rigorously refused But, it has long been by the extent and length of the credits they are enabled to give, that British merchants and British commodities have preserved the accustomed preferences in many foreign markets; and, it is by the credit they themselves find with the bank of England, that they are enabled to give credits so necessary abroad.

The prices of *Grain* do not continue to fall in proportion to the wishes and hopes of the consumers. This effect is understood to arise from the endeavours of the corn-dealers, and from the permission renewed by the Legislature, soon to use grain in the distilleries.

Sugars and some sorts of raw cotton have declined in price. Of cotton large quantities have, within these last ten days, entered the port of London.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 28. At Inverness, Mr Donald Fraser, of the Customhouse, to Miss Ann Haig, daughter of Mr William Haig of the Academy.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr James Herriot, merchant in Leith, to Miss Margaret Heriot, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Heriot.

Nov. 1. At St Andrew's, Francis Jeffrey, Esq; Advocate, to Miss Catharine Wilson, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Wilson, Professor of Church History in that University.

3. At Sands, Dr James Davidson, Physician in Dunfermline, to Miss Charlotte John-

Johnſton, daughter of the late James Johnſton of Sands.

4. At Campbeltown, Daniel Clark, Eſq. merchant there, to Miſs Iſabella Campbell, daughter of the late Dr Lauchlan Campbell of that place.

10. Captain Neil Campbell, late of the 79th regiment, to Miſs Mary Ann Campbell, daughter of the deceaſed John Campbell, Eſq. of Dunluſkin.

16. At Glaſgow, Mr James Anderſon, jun. writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Helen Marſhall, daughter of Mr John Marſhall, of the Ship Bank, Glaſgow.

— At Kerſehill houſe, Mr Walter Clark, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Agnes Ramſay, daughter of Alexander Ramſay, banker in Falkirk.

17. Thomas Kinnear, Eſq. of Kinloch, to Miſs Thompſon, daughter of the late George Thompſon of Nuthill, Eſq.

23. Thomas Thomſon, Eſq; of Boughtrigg, to Miſs Sarah Robſon, daughter of the late James Robſon of Samieſton.

BIRTHS.

Lately, at Everingham, the Lady of M. Conſtable Maxwell, a daughter.

Nov. 3. Mrs Haig of Bemyrſide, a ſon.

5. At Benholm, Mrs Robertſon Scott, a ſon.

6. Mrs Ferguſſon, of Ballyoukan, a ſon.

8. The Lady of Sir H. Dalrymple Hamilton, a daughter.

13. Hon. Mrs Captain Hunter, a ſon.

— Mrs Graeme, of Inchbrakie, a ſon.

19. Lady Donne, a daughter.

DEATHS.

In the Weſt Indies, Mr James Duff, eldeſt ſon of Lauchlan Duff, Eſq; W. S.

In the Eaſt Indies, Arthur A. F. Mitchell, Eſq; of Thainſton, Aberdeenſhire.

At Calcutta, Mr James Saunders, ſon of the deceaſed Mr James Saunders, W. S.

Oct. 19. At the manſe of Alness, Roſsſhire, the Rev. Mr Angus Bethune.

28. At Cumbernauld Houſe, the Right Hon. Ann Lady Elphinſtone, widow of the the late John Lord Elphinſtone.

29. At Glaſgow, Adam M'Glathan, Eſq; merchant in that city.

30. At his houſe, in the parish of Blantyre, John Jackton, Eſq; of Barbykes, aged 78.

Nov. 1. Alexander Allardyce of Dunnottar, Eſq; M. P. for the Aberdeen district of Boroughs.

3. At Buxton, the Hon. Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, brother of the Earl of Crawford.

4. At the manſe of Comrie, the Rev. Hugh M'Diarmid, minister of Comrie.

5. At Borrowlonnels, Archibald Stewart, Eſq; comptroller of the Cuſtoms there.

8. At Glaſgow, Mr William Nimmo, ſurgeon.

11. At Paiſley, Samuel Walker, Eſq; aged 75.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr William Webſter, late merchant in Dundee.

16. At Aberdeen, Bailie James Cruickſhank, merchant.

17. Alexander Milne, Eſq; of Chapelton.

18. Mr John Muir, merchant in Glaſgow.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr Hugh M'Kay, coppersmith.

PREFERMENTS.

Duke of Leeds, to be Governor of the Scilly Iſlands.

The dignity of Baronet of the united kingdom, to Charles Morice Pole, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Alexander Wallace, Eſq; Banker, to be Maſter of the Merchant Company, Edinburgh.

Marquis Cornwallis, to be his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to the Congreſs to be held at Amiens.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Aug. 31. M'Allaſter and Bryſon, merchants in Glaſgow.

Sept. 2. Hugh Ferguſſon, late grocer in Perth.

3. Robert Archibald, Baker in Glaſgow.

— Robert Fleming, bleacher at Camp of Jerviſton, Lanarkſhire.

11. Thomas Monteath, brewer, at Stenhouſemuir.

26. James Ferguſſon, merchant in Auchterarder.

28. David Dakers, merchant in Brechin.

29. John Brydie, merchant in Alloa.

Oct. 2. Thomas Todman, merchant in Glaſgow.

23. Richmond and Fairbairn, merchants in Edinburgh.

24. John M'Donald, dealer in ſtoneware, Glaſgow.

Haddington, Nov. 28.

Boll Wheat, 30s. Barley, 26s. 6d. Oats, 19s. Peaſe, 15s. Beans, 18s. per boll.

Berwick, Nov. 26. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 10d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	Nov. 10.	*Nov.* 25.
Bank ſtock	189½	189¼
5 per cent. red.	87¾	66¾
3 per cent. cons.	60½	67⅜
4 per cent. cons.	84¼	85¼
India ſtock	5⅛	5⅛
Eng. Lot. Tic.	16l. 13s.	16l. 5s.
Irish Lot. Tic.	—	—